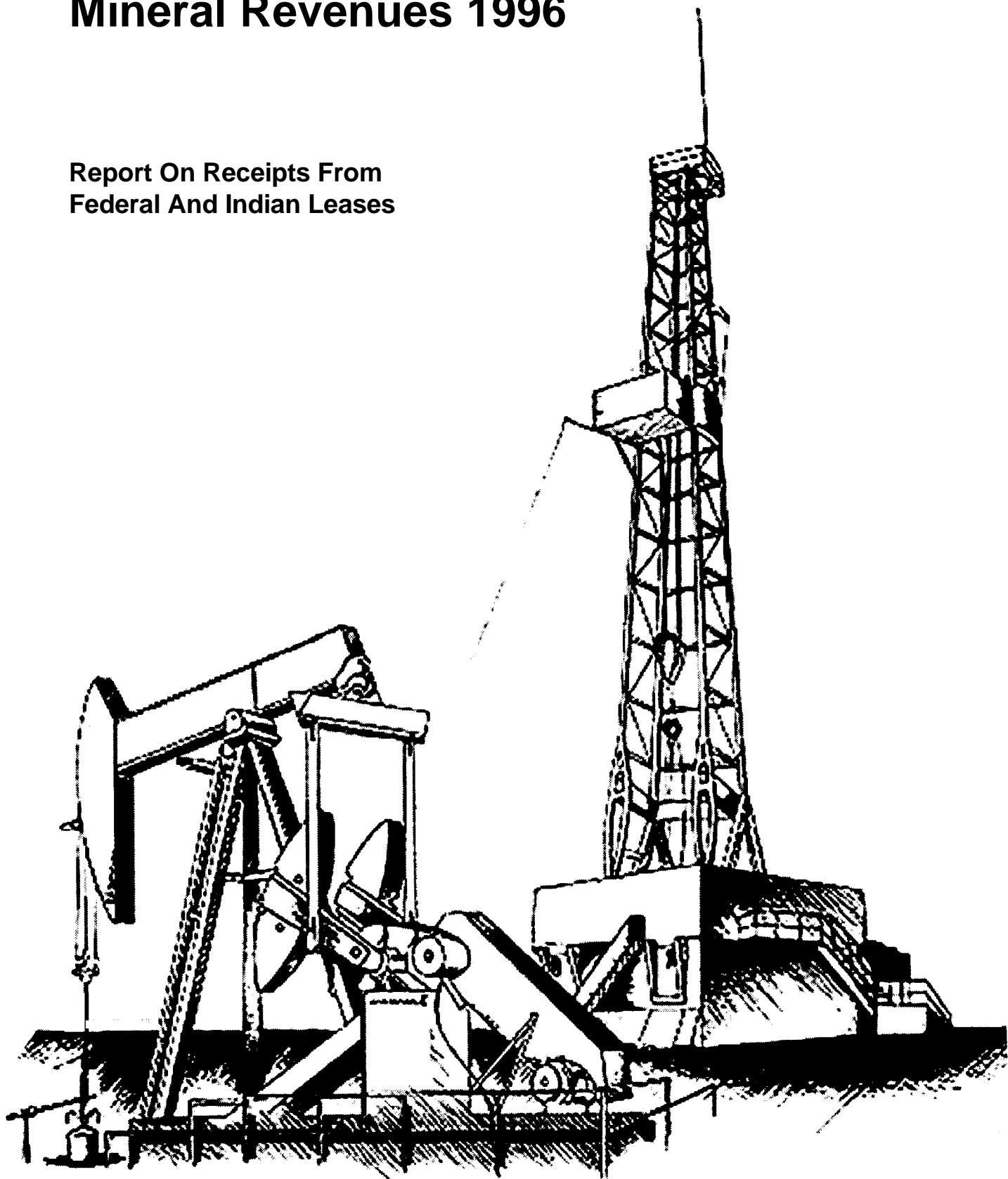


Mineral Revenues 1996

Report On Receipts From
Federal And Indian Leases



Cover design courtesy Janine Koselak,
Bureau of Land Management

Mineral Revenues 1996

**Report On Receipts From
Federal And Indian Leases**

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Executive Summary

The U.S. Department of the Interior and the royalty management staff of the Minerals Management Service (MMS) continued efforts to improve stewardship of the Nation's mineral resources in 1996.

Royalty Management Initiatives in 1996

President Clinton signed the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act (RSFA) on August 13, 1996, to improve the management of Federal offshore and onshore mineral leases. The legislation includes a 7-year statute of limitations for all royalty collections; a 33-month limit on all administrative appeals; administrative relief to encourage oil and gas production from marginal properties; and the framework for delegation of royalty functions to States, subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. The MMS will work with States and industry to revise or create appropriate regulations; modify MMS automated systems and operations; and revise reporting procedures.

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) undertook a compliance reengineering initiative in April 1996 to ensure the cost-effective collection of Federal and Indian mineral revenues. Enactment of RSFA materially changed many historic RMP operating assumptions and financial activities. The MMS announced in April 1997 that the reengineering effort would expand to include all RMP core business processes. The MMS will work with employees, industry, and organizations with a vested interest in the royalty management process. The initiative is intended to identify customer needs and expectations and to design, develop, and implement new business processes, with supporting automated systems, for the 21st century.

The MMS continued efforts to improve product valuation in 1996. Federal and Indian negotiated rulemaking committees worked throughout the year to review policies and procedures used to value oil and natural gas. Although a few major issues remain unresolved, the MMS is committed to working with industry, the States, and the Indian community to improve and simplify payment of royalties and to reduce administrative costs for all parties.

Revenue underpayment detection programs administered by RMP generated over \$72.9 million in Fiscal Year 1996. This included \$39.7 million in additional revenues and refund denials from Federal, State, and Indian audit programs;

\$18.4 million from comparisons of sales reported to the Auditing and Financial System with production reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System; \$13.3 million in interest collections for late, insufficient, or erroneous mineral payments; and \$1.5 million from other programs.

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues in 1996

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases rose 43.5 percent, or nearly \$1.7 billion, from \$3.8 billion in 1995 to \$5.5 billion in 1996. The increase was attributed to a sharp rise in oil and gas prices during the year and to significant bonus collections from competitive oil and gas lease sales on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Federal and Indian gas royalties jumped 52 percent, or \$761.1 million, during the year. Cold winter weather in late 1995 and early 1996 depleted many of the nations gas inventories. Underground storage facilities were at record lows by the spring of 1996. Despite injections during the spring and summer, underground stocks remained low at the beginning of the heating season in the fall. Cold November weather accelerated withdrawals causing an upward movement in prices. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) estimates that natural gas wellhead prices rose an average of 40 percent during the year.

Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands rose 27.5 percent, or \$323.3 million, from 1995 to 1996. The DOE reports that low world inventories, high international demand, and cold weather caused prices to rise over \$3 per barrel in 1996. Inventories in the developed nations reached a 10-year low during the year. Demand in the United States, Europe, and the developing nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East increased, causing prices to rise with limited supplies.

Federal and Indian coal royalties fell \$4.3 million in 1996. Continued gains in mining productivity have forced prices down in recent years. The expected increase on coal prices from the effects of the Clean Air Act of 1990 have been more than offset by the productivity gains.

Bonus receipts from competitive lease sales nearly doubled from \$501 million in 1995 to \$965.7 million in 1996. Three offshore oil and gas lease sales produced over \$878 million of that amount during the year.

Products and Units of Measurement

Product	Unit of Measurement
Amethyst	Grams
Carbon Dioxide	Mcf (thousand cubic feet)
Coal	Short tons (2,000 pounds)
Copper	Short tons
Garnet Gem	Kilograms
Gas	Mcf
Gas Plant Products	Gallons
Geothermal and Heated Water Sources	Millions of British thermal units
Helium	Mcf
Nitrogen	Mcf
Oil	Barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
Phosphate	Short tons
Potash	Short tons
Quartz Crystals	Pounds
Sand and Gravel	Short tons
Sodium	Short tons
Sulfur	Short tons
All Other Solid Minerals	Short tons

NOTE: Sulfur is reported as either a fluid or solid mineral based on the method of extraction. Fluid mineral sulfur is produced by extracting the product from the oil and gas stream. All onshore sulfur and a limited amount of offshore sulfur are currently produced from the oil and gas stream. Solid mineral sulfur is extracted using the Frasch process. The majority of offshore sulfur is produced using the Frasch mining method.

Products reported in long tons have been converted to short tons in this report.

Sodium product figures include sodium borate and carbonate compounds.

About This Report

The Mineral Revenues report provides information addressing royalty, rent, bonus, and other revenue receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. The Minerals Management Service Royalty Management Program distributes the report annually to Congressional, Federal, State, Indian, and industry representatives. Many of the narratives, figures, and tables address current-year performance; however, 10 years of historical data are provided where appropriate as a service to our constituents.

Some information in this report necessarily includes estimated data that may change after publication. Numbers in parentheses may include current-year collections and credits, and prior-year adjustments. All tables and figures are annotated to indicate calendar or fiscal year data.

Appendix A on page 137 provides factors to convert measurements to either English (inch-pound) units or the International System of Units (metric).

Mineral Lease Revenues

The report addresses four types of mineral lease revenues: bonuses, rents, minimum royalties, and royalties.

- **Bonuses.** Leases issued in areas known to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.
- **Rents.** A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the rights to a lease.
- **Minimum Royalties.** A Federal lease may further contain a minimum royalty provision. Minimum royalty is the annual payment, on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value. Once annual production exceeds the minimum value, minimum royalty payments cease.

Minimum royalties are included under the entry “Other Revenues” in this report. “Other Revenues” include settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments in addition to minimum royalties.

- **Royalties.** A royalty is due when production begins. Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

Sales Volume and Sales Value

Sales volume represents the volume of a commodity reported sold during the year. Sales value represents the dollar value of the commodity reported sold during the year. Selected sales volume and sales value figures in this report have been adjusted to resolve distortions that may be created by communitization and unitization agreements, nonstandard leases and agreements, and prior-period adjustments.

Other Minerals

Minerals referred to in this report as “Other” or as “Other Products” may include the following solid and fluid minerals: amethyst, asphalt, barite, bentonite, carbon dioxide, chat, clay, copper, feldspar, fluorspar, garnet concession, garnet gem, garnet sands, gas lost, gas plant products, geothermal energy, gilsonite, gold, granite, gypsum, helium, hot water, iron ore, langbeinite, lead, leonardite, limestone, magnesium, molybdenum, nitrogen, oil lost, oil shale, phosphate, potash, potassium products, purge liquor, quartz crystals, salt, sand and gravel, scoria, silica sand, silver, soda ash, sodium products, sulfur, sylvite, trona ore, tungsten, uranium, wavellite, and zinc. Gas plant products include gasoline, liquid petroleum gas, propane, butane, and other gas commodities measured in gallons.

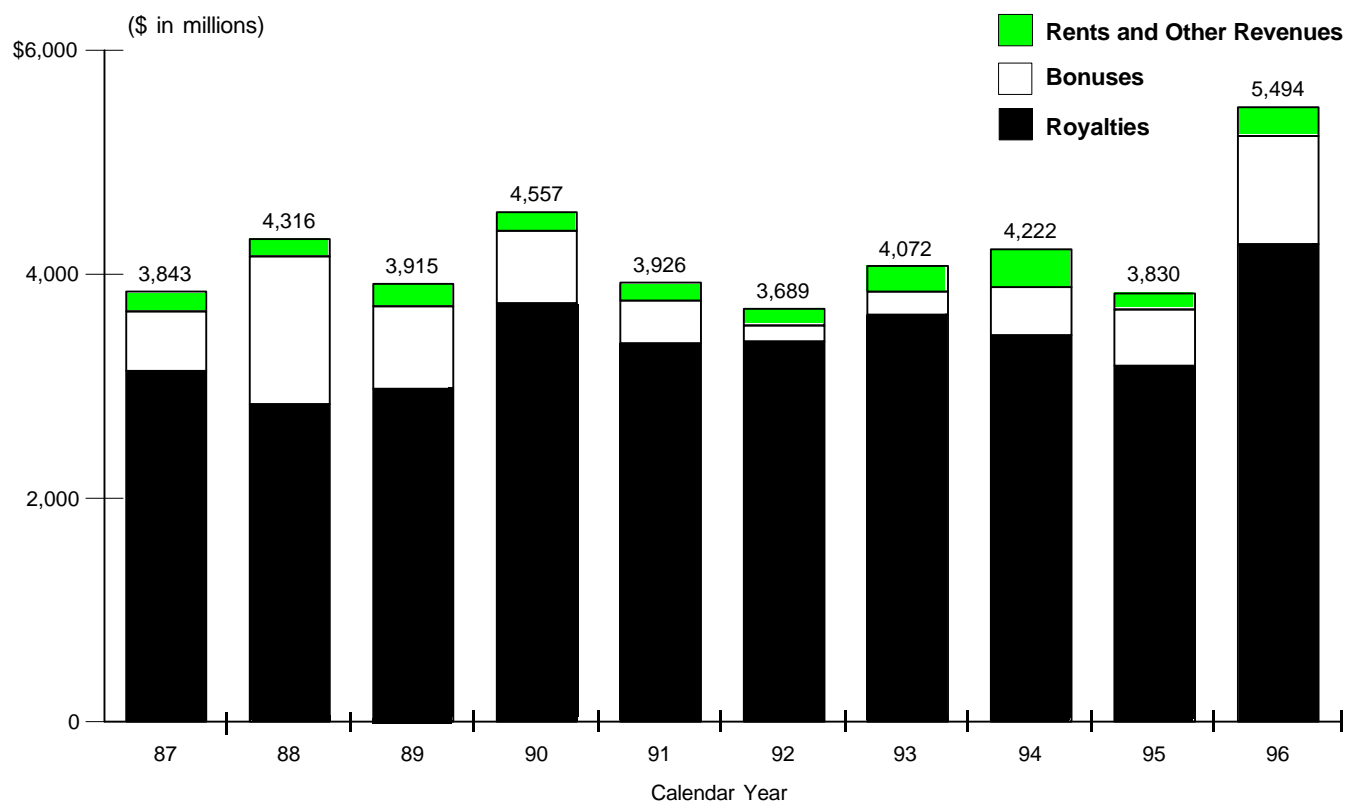


Figure 1. Revenues from Federal and Indian leases by source, 1987-96

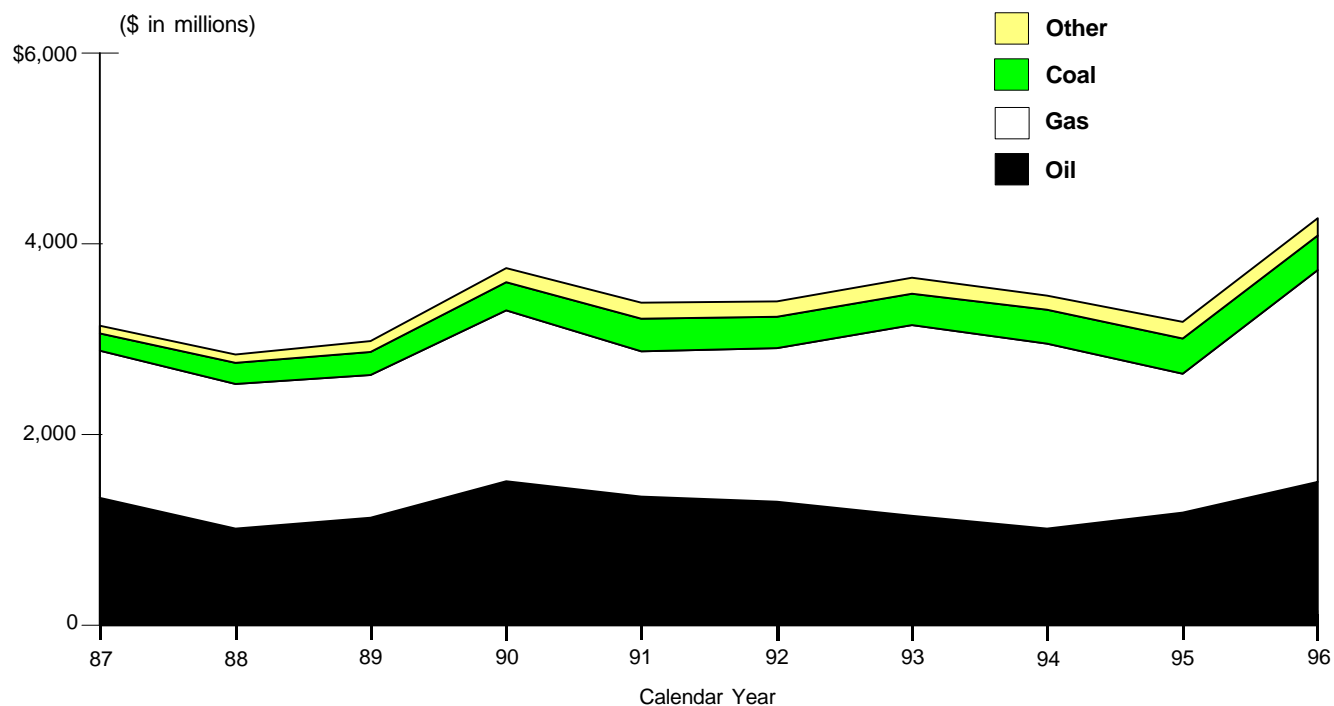


Figure 2. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases by commodity, 1987-96

Mineral Revenues Management in 1996

The Minerals Management Service (MMS) is pleased to present the 1996 report on receipts from Federal and Indian mineral leases. Collections were up 43.5 percent, from \$3.8 billion in 1995 to \$5.5 billion in 1996 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The increase in revenues is attributed to two principal factors:

- Oil and gas prices rose significantly in 1996. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that domestic oil prices were up over \$3 per barrel and natural gas prices were up over \$.55 per thousand cubic feet from corresponding prices in 1995. The increase in prices resulted in higher royalty collections during the year.
- Bonus collections from offshore oil and gas competitive lease sales more than doubled in 1996 to \$878 million. The growth is attributed to improved offshore technology and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf of Mexico.

The Royalty Management Program (RMP) continued efforts to improve accountability for the Nation's mineral revenues in 1996. The RMP pursued significant program initiatives during the year to resolve problems and to achieve its mission.

Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act

President Clinton signed the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act (RSFA) on August 13, 1996, to improve the management of revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) and Federal onshore mineral leases. This is the first major legislation affecting royalty management since the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA). The new legislation provides:

- Definitions for enforcement actions;
- A 7-year statute of limitations for all royalty collections with limitations on industry liability, and a 33-month limit on all administrative appeals;
- Payment of interest on overpayments;
- Cost effective audit and collection activities;
- Repeal of outdated offshore refund requirements;

- Administrative relief to encourage continued oil and gas production from marginal properties; and
- The framework for additional delegations of royalty functions to States, subject to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior.

The MMS has identified several critical events that will be required to implement the provisions of RSFA. Completion of the events will be a complex process that may take up to 3 years.

The MMS has requested active participation from States and Industry to provide information, opinions, and ideas to facilitate the implementation of RSFA. The MMS has conducted numerous outreach programs and workshops with constituents. Continued coordination will be important as the MMS pursues the following initiatives:

- Development of an aggressive schedule to draft and publish new regulations or revisions to current regulations affecting the royalty program;
- The design and execution of complex modifications to MMS automated systems and operational processes; and
- Revisions to reporting procedures and attendant payor guidance.

RMP Reengineering Project

The RMP undertook a compliance reengineering initiative in April 1996 to examine the current compliance strategy to determine the best approach for accomplishing future goals and objectives. The principal objective was to define and implement a cost-effective strategy to ensure that Federal and Indian mineral lease revenues are paid to MMS in an accurate, timely manner.

Enactment of RSFA in August 1996 materially changed many historic RMP operating assumptions as well as some fundamental Federal oil and gas financial activities. Although immediate changes in processes and systems must be made to implement the law, it is apparent that longer-term strategies, business processes, and aging systems must be addressed for RMP to be cost-effective and responsive to customer requirements.

The MMS announced on April 1, 1997, that the effort would expand beyond compliance reengineering to a comprehensive reengineering of all RMP core business processes. A Program Reengineering Office was established within RMP to manage and coordinate the initiative. The MMS assembled a group of senior RMP managers and technicians with diverse skills and disciplines to administer the project.

The initial redesign work, including prototype development and testing, will be accomplished through a multi-disciplinary team of MMS, State, and tribal representatives, with technical contract assistance. Consultations with RMP customers are expected to better define future business approaches and processes, and to encourage participation in prototype development, testing, and implementation.

The principal objective of the expanded initiative is to design, develop, and implement new core business processes, with supporting systems, for the 21st century. The systems and processes must be flexible and capable of meeting customer needs, including:

- Supporting the collection of royalties both in cash and in kind;
- Supporting delegated activities related to royalty administration;
- Empowering RMP to provide related financial services for other customers through franchising agreements; and
- Employing the use of a variety of methodologies to value production.

The initiative will include:

- Mapping core business processes as they now exist;
- Benchmarking with other organizations to determine optimal practices;
- Identifying customer needs and expectations;
- Redesigning business practices for improvement;
- Development and testing of new prototype designs; and
- Implementing redesigned processes.

The RMP will be guided by the following stretch goals in the development of new business practices:

- Provide revenue recipients with access to their funds within 24 hours of the due date; and

- Assure compliance with applicable laws, lease terms, and regulations for all leases in the shortest possible time, but no later than 3 years from the due date.

The RMP will pursue proactive communication to build consensus, obtain feedback and suggestions, and demonstrate progress in achieving goals. The strategy will be directed towards employees, companies, and organizations with a vested interest in the royalty management process. Communication will be fostered through electronic media such as the Internet, the Intranet, and E-mail bulletin boards, and through meetings with employees, the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee, Indian Tribes and allottees, royalty payors, and industry associations. The MMS is committed to cost reduction and improved service in the royalty program.

Automated Systems Initiatives

Technology will continue to play a prominent role in the RMP mission. A 2-year effort to upgrade the RMP wide-area network, known as the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee Network, was successfully completed in November 1996. On-line access is now provided to 16 State and Tribal sites that have cooperative audit agreements with RMP under sections 202 and 205 of FOGSMA. The RMP further provided laptop computers to representatives with the State of Louisiana to access RMP systems. Louisiana also maintains a cooperative audit agreement with RMP under section 205 of FOGSMA.

Each remote site and laptop user was provided equipment, installation support, and extensive training on RMP systems and applications. The enhancements improve data access and system responsiveness, and facilitate the rapid exchange and routing of information among States, Tribes, RMP staff, and others. The sites and laptop users can now access cc:Mail, MMS bulletin boards, the Intranet, the Internet, and Windows-based client/server applications. The 16 State and Tribal sites can further print system reports and obtain problem diagnosis and software installations from systems staff in Lakewood, Colorado.

Indian Initiatives

The Department continues to emphasize its trust responsibilities with the Indian community. The RMP increased efforts in 1996 to improve communications and the delivery of mineral services to Indian Tribes and allottees.

- **Indian Minerals Steering Committee.** The Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC) is composed of representatives from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Land Management, and MMS. The IMSC took

action in 1996 to institutionalize its outreach and educational programs within the three bureaus. The programs familiarize Indian mineral owners with the royalty and lease administration process.

The IMSC began a pilot program to provide representatives from the three bureaus at a single location in Farmington, New Mexico, to offer assistance and resolve problems for Indian Tribes and allottees in the area. The proposal has evolved from a National Performance Review Reinvention Laboratory designed to test new techniques to manage Indian allottee minerals and to improve services and Departmental cooperation.

The IMSC convened a round table discussion of Indian minerals issues with representatives of mineral producing Tribes and allottees. The IMSC subsequently pursued action items identified in the discussion.

- **RMP Office of Indian Royalty Assistance.** The RMP Office of Indian Royalty Assistance (OIRA) announced the inaugural Royalty Internship Program in 1996. The program is designed to assist minerals-producing Tribes who are considering self-governance or self-determination contracts, or Tribes who want to become more familiar with royalty management. Tribal candidates must be able to devote 50-100 percent of their time in the program for at least 6 months and remain as Tribal employees after completion of their internship. The RMP will provide training in royalty accounting, report processing, exception resolution, audit, and valuation.

The OIRA has a lead role in RMP implementation of the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994. Officials with OIRA hosted informal meetings with Tribes in 1996 to discuss their interest in assuming RMP functions. The OIRA further assisted the Department negotiated rulemaking committee that will propose self-governance implementation regulations.

Product Valuation

The MMS continued to provide product valuation guidance for fluid and solid minerals in 1996.

- **Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.** On June 27, 1994, the Secretary chartered the Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee (Federal Committee) to review policies and procedures used to value natural gas on Federal lands. The Federal Committee included representatives from MMS, States, major oil and gas companies, large and small independent producers, and marketing firms.

The MMS published a proposed rule in the Federal Register on November 6, 1995, containing the consensus recommendations from the Federal Committee. The comment period for the proposed rule ended February 5, 1996. Following review of the comments, MMS reconvened the Federal Committee in June 1996 in Denver, Colorado, to evaluate five options for proceeding with further rulemaking. The MMS also reopened the public comment period to consider the options.

In February 1997, MMS completed a cost benefit analysis that indicated that the Federal Committee consensus option would result in an annual loss of approximately \$20 million.

On April 22, 1997, MMS published a Notice in the Federal Register withdrawing the proposed rule and requesting comments on new options to value Federal natural gas. The options include the index factor and an option based on the royalty collection practice in Norway, where royalty values for crude oil are established by government price board. The comment period closed September 22, 1997.

- **Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee.** The MMS published a Notice in the Federal Register on February 7, 1995, to establish the Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee (Indian Committee). The goal of the Indian Committee was to publish regulations that would maximize royalty revenues for Indian Tribes and allottees consistent with the Secretary's discretion to establish value.

The Indian Committee included representatives from MMS, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian mineral owners, and the oil and gas industry. The Indian Committee agreed on a formula to value gas produced from Indian lands using available public spot market index prices and a factor for transportation. The price, derived from the formula, would be applied to wellhead gas volume and would satisfy the gross proceeds and major portion calculations required by Indian lease terms.

The MMS published a proposed rule in the Federal Register on September 23, 1996. The proposed rule represents recommendations from the Indian Committee and also contains two new forms for information collection on dual accounting and safety net values. The comment period on the proposed rule closed December 3, 1996. The comment period was reopened to address the gross proceeds requirements in the proposed rule dealing with the issue of gas contract settlements. The subsequent comment period closed on April 4, 1997.

The Indian Committee met on March 26, 1997, and did not reach agreement on the rule's treatment of contract

settlement proceeds. The MMS is conducting an economic impact analysis of the new rule. The MMS expects publication of a final rule in late 1997.

- **Revision of MMS Oil Royalty Valuation Rules.** The MMS published an Advance Notice of a Proposed Rule in the Federal Register on December 20, 1995, requesting public comment on the use of posted oil prices to represent market value. The notice further requested ideas for alternative means of oil valuation. The MMS requested the comments to help determine if existing oil royalty valuation rules should be revised to better reflect current oil marketing. The comment period ended in March 1996.

Following a review of the comments, MMS assembled a team to draft proposed rules. The team included representatives from MMS, the State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee, the Navajo Nation, and the Western States Land Commissioners. The MMS subsequently published a proposed rule on Federal oil valuation for comment on January 24, 1997. The intent of the Federal rule is to (1) reduce reliance on posted prices for royalty valuation; (2) reflect true market value; (3) provide a measure of certainty to all parties; and (4) provide

maximum flexibility to adapt to changing market conditions.

Under the proposed Federal rule, oil royalty would continue to be measured by gross proceeds received by the lessee in true arm's-length transactions. Oil value would be based on new benchmarks in non-arm's-length transactions.

Public hearings on the proposed rule were conducted in Denver and Houston in April 1997. The comment period closed May 28, 1997. Based on comments received in the public hearings, MMS published a supplemental proposed rule in the Federal Register on July 3, 1997. The comment period closed August 4, 1997, and was reopened on September 22, 1997. The MMS will consider comments received on both the proposed rule and the supplemental proposed rule in developing the final rule.

The MMS is developing a separate rule for valuing oil produced from Indian leases due to the unique terms in most Indian leases. The MMS expects to publish a draft proposed Indian oil valuation rule by the end of 1997.

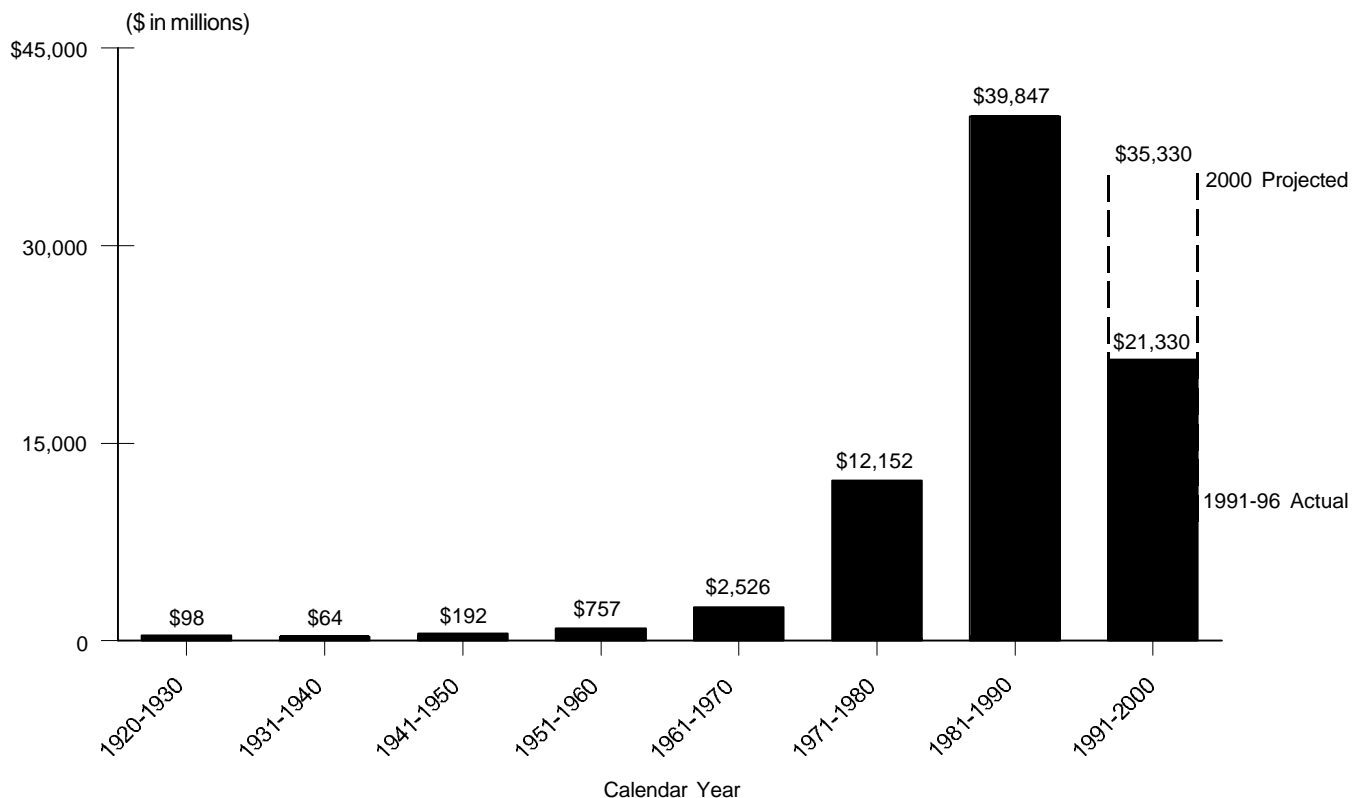


Figure 3. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1920-2000

- **Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Order 636.**

The MMS published a proposed regulation in the Federal Register on July 31, 1996, to clarify the royalty implications of Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order 636. The proposed regulation identifies which cost components or other charges are deductible, related to transportation; and which costs are not deductible, related to marketing.

The FERC issued Order 636 in April 1992 to enhance competition among suppliers and improve the industry's ability to compete effectively for new markets. The Order mandated that interstate pipelines separate their cost of transportation services, negating the advantage that a particular pipeline company held over competing sellers of gas. Pipelines must provide open access transportation services. Each pipeline was required to complete restructuring of its services by November 1, 1993.

The proposed rulemaking provided a 60-day public comment period which ended September 30, 1996, and was extended to October 30, 1996, by a Federal Register Notice. The MMS expects to publish a final rule in late 1997.

- **Major Portion Implementation.** Indian lease terms and regulations require the value of natural gas to be the higher of either gross proceeds or the highest price paid or offered for a major portion of natural gas produced from a field or area. Major portion prices are calculated and compared with prices reported by payors. The RMP issues a bill for additional royalties where appropriate.

The RMP collected over \$2.3 million in additional royalties from over 175 payors through the end of FY 1996. The RMP collected \$965,000 in additional royalties from 130 payors for the period 1986-90, and \$187,800 in royalties for the period 1991-92 on behalf of Oklahoma Indian allottees. Representatives with RMP worked with the Southern Ute Indian Tribe to collect \$1,095,990 from 46 payors for the period 1987-91 and with the Blackfeet Indian Tribe to collect \$9,860 from 8 payors for the period 1986-94.

Issue letters/orders have been sent to payors on the Navajo Nation Reservation and the Northern Ute Indian Reservation. Negotiations continue with the Ute Mountain Ute Indian Tribe.

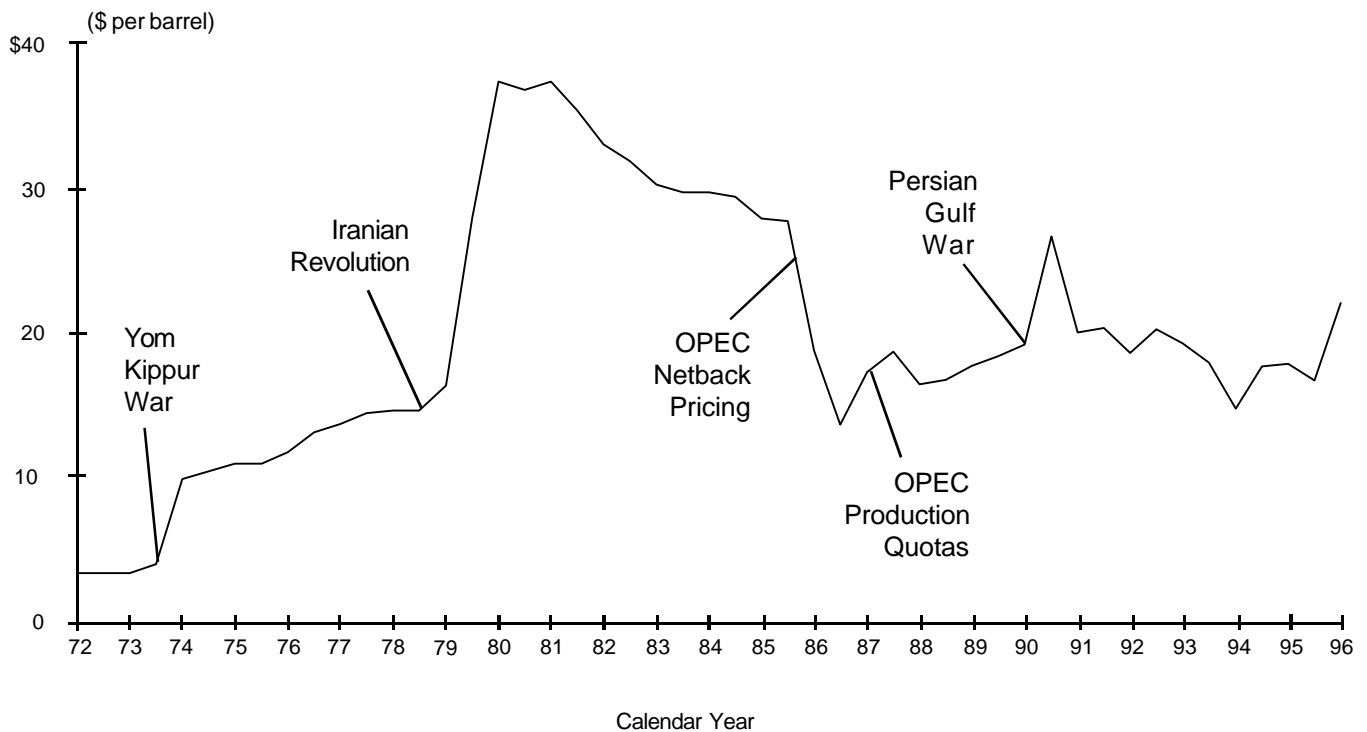


Figure 4. West Texas Intermediate crude oil prices, 1972-96
(Source: Oil and Gas Journal Energy Database)

Revenue Underpayment Detection Programs

Collections from audits, refund denials, and exception programs fell from \$256.1 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 to \$72.9 million in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5). Collections from the RMP audit program were at record levels during the period FY 1994-95. Revenues fell in FY 1996 as a result of fewer settlements of outstanding audit issues. Cumulative collections from the inception of the first of the revenue underpayment detection programs in October 1981 through the end of FY 1996 totaled nearly \$1.9 billion (table 1). A summary of program activity in FY 1996 follows:

- **Audit program.** The RMP maintained cooperative agreements that provided audit funding in FY 1996 to 7 Indian Tribes and 10 States under the authority provided in sections 202 and 205 of FOGDMA. Cooperative agreements under section 202 were in effect at the end of FY 1996 with the following Tribes:

- Blackfeet
- Jicarilla Apache
- Navajo Nation
- Shoshone and Arapaho
- Southern Ute
- Ute
- Ute Mountain Ute

Cooperative agreements under section 205 were in effect at the end of FY 1996 with the following States:

- California
- Colorado
- Louisiana
- Montana
- New Mexico
- North Dakota
- Oklahoma
- Texas
- Utah
- Wyoming

Audit collections and refund denials by RMP auditors totaled \$30.2 million during the year. Collections generated by funded and unfunded State and Indian Tribal audit efforts added another \$9.5 million. The collective Federal, State, and Indian audit programs resulted in additional revenues and refund denials of over \$39.7 million in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5).

- **Auditing and Financial System/Production Accounting and Auditing System comparison.** The RMP continued to correct discrepancies, or exceptions, between sales reported to the Auditing and Financial System (AFS) by payors and production reported to the Production Accounting and Auditing System (PAAS) by lease and agreement operators. Revenues from comparisons of

Table 1. Revenues from principal Royalty Management Program underpayment detection programs, Fiscal Years 1982-96

Revenues in Thousands of Dollars										
	Audit Program	AFS/PAAS Exceptions	AFS Exceptions	Allowance Exceptions	AFS/PAAS Liq. Damages	OCS Recoup.	Indian Recoup.	Improper Adjust.	Royalty Rate Monitor	Total
1982-86 . . .	\$ 324,221	\$ 9,315	\$ 10,760	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 344,296
1987 . . .	79,384	6,415	7,281	---	11	---	---	---	---	93,091
1988 . . .	52,201	10,074	13,494	---	327	---	---	---	---	76,096
1989 . . .	107,416	12,506	16,939	---	114	---	---	---	---	136,975
1990 . . .	65,966	18,529	14,528	---	124	---	---	---	---	99,147
1991 . . .	97,003	20,204	11,251	---	477	---	---	---	---	128,935
1992 . . .	122,670	22,984	21,641	2,210	781	104	104	---	---	170,494
1993 . . .	140,493	24,644	22,559	721	913	708	199	168	---	190,405
1994 . . .	267,787	19,174	15,836	2,179	884	447	186	190	---	306,683
1995 . . .	215,634	20,305	16,844	595	766	752	522	580	106	256,104
1996 . . .	<u>39,728</u>	<u>18,370</u>	<u>13,283</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>542</u>	<u>366</u>	<u>72,918</u>
Total . . .	\$1,512,503	\$182,520	\$164,416	\$5,705	\$4,401	\$2,427	\$1,220	\$1,480	\$472	\$1,875,144

sales reported to AFS and corresponding production reported to PAAS remained relatively stable at \$18.4 million in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5).

- **AFS exceptions.** The AFS exceptions identification program promotes accurate, timely royalty and rental reporting and payment. The program detects:

- late payment of royalties, rents, and bills;
- insufficient estimated royalty payments; and
- discrepancies between payments and financial lease terms for rents, bonuses, advance royalties, and minimum royalties.

Interest collections declined from \$16.8 million in FY 1995 to \$13.3 million in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5). Payors submitted a greater volume of payments by due dates in FY 1996, resulting in fewer assessments for interest.

- **Allowance exception processing.** All transportation and processing allowances deducted from royalties are

subject to RMP review. The MMS has continued to improve efforts to monitor these deductions from the inception of the first automated program in FY 1992.

- **Automated Allowance Tracking System.** This system reviewed oil and gas transportation and gas processing allowance forms filed by payors. The MMS Director placed a moratorium on filing violations in the first quarter of FY 1994; however, collections for bills issued before the moratorium resulted in \$595,000 in FY 1995. No collections were made in FY 1996 as a result of the moratorium (table 1 and figure 5).
- **Allowance Limit Exception Processing.** The RMP implemented this program in the fourth quarter of FY 1994 to detect payors who exceed regulatory allowance limits. The automated program reviews royalty reports submitted by payors to determine compliance with regulatory allowance limits. The program detected millions of dollars of allowance limit violations during the period March 1988 through FY 1996. The RMP is developing a procedure to monitor collections resulting from exceptions detected by the program.

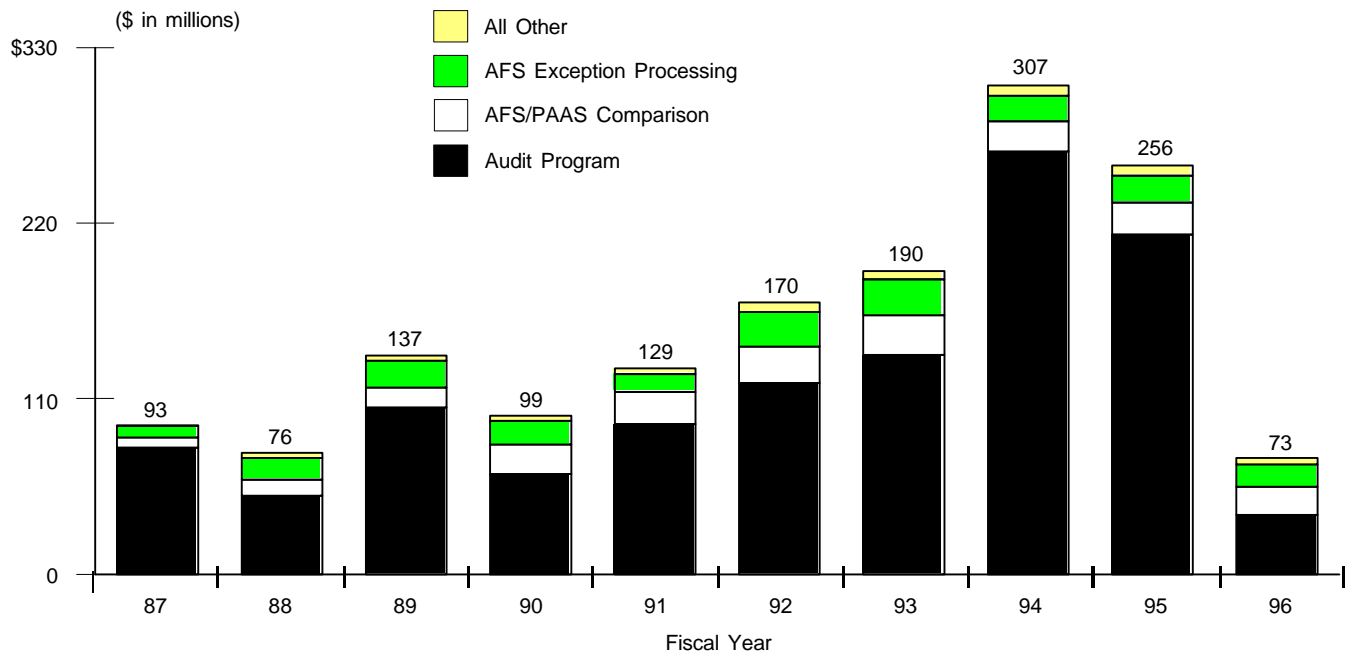


Figure 5. Revenues from RMP underpayment detection programs, FY 1987-96

- **Liquidated damage assessments.** On October 1, 1995, RMP changed its assessment policy for late and incorrect reporting. Under the new policy, RMP no longer charges reporters for filing late royalty or production reports. In addition, reporters will normally not be charged for incorrect royalty and production reporting unless the overall average error rate RMP calculates for a given month exceeds the FY 1995 average error rate of approximately 3 percent. While assessments for late reporting will cease, RMP will continue to assess interest when payments are received after the due date.

Collections from late or erroneous reports through AFS generated \$4,000 and collections from operators for late or erroneous production reports through PAAS totaled less than \$500 in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5). Many of the AFS and PAAS collections in FY 1995 were from bills issued prior to October 1, 1995.

- **OCS improper recoupments.** Section 10 of the OCS Lands Act Amendments requires a payor to file a request with RMP for recoupment or refund of an overpayment within 2 years of the original payment. Payors who take a recoupment without authorization are contacted by RMP and must explain the recoupment within 30 days. Failure to justify the recoupment results in an assessment to recover the unauthorized refund. Under the provisions of RSFA, payors will no longer be required to file a request for a recoupment with RMP. This provision applies to payment receipt dates after August 12, 1996. Collections from the program totaled \$416,000 in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5).
- **Indian recoupments.** Payors who take a recoupment of an overpayment on an Indian lease cannot recoup more than 50 percent of the monthly revenue payment on an allotted lease or 100 percent of the monthly revenue payment on a Tribal lease. Collections from improper Indian recoupments fell from \$522,000 in FY 1995 to \$209,000 in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5). Payors reported more recoupments correctly in FY 1996, resulting in fewer assessments.
- **Improper adjustments.** The RMP compares every credit line submitted by a payor with the most recent payment line. Payors who submit a credit line that does not match the original payment line must repay the credit amount. Collections from improper adjustments remained relatively stable at \$542,000 in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5).
- **Royalty rate monitoring.** The RMP calculates a royalty rate from monthly sales information provided by payors. The calculated royalty rate is compared with the royalty rate in the lease. If the calculated rate from the payor is

lower than the lease rate, RMP notifies the payor of the error and provides 90 days to correct the mistake. The RMP bills payors for additional royalties based on the higher lease rate if the payor does not correct the error. The RMP collected \$366,000 from this effort in FY 1996 (table 1 and figure 5).

Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Federal and Indian leases rose 43.5 percent, from \$3.8 billion in 1995 to \$5.5 billion in 1996 (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3). The increase was due to a sharp rise in oil and gas prices in 1996 and to additional collections from competitive oil and gas lease sales on the OCS. Royalties were up 34.1 percent, or \$1.1 billion, from 1995 to 1996. A significant increase in oil and gas royalties was offset, in part, by a modest decline in coal royalties during the year (figures 1 and 2, and tables 2 and 3). Royalties are projected to generate nearly \$3.5 billion annually during the balance of the decade (figure 3).

Low world oil inventories, high world demand, and cold weather resulted in a volatile crude oil market in 1996. The DOE reports that oil inventories in the developed nations reached their lowest level in 10 years during 1996 as a result of uncertainty over the timing of the resumption of Iraqi oil sales, colder than normal weather, and low profitability in the refining sector. While supplies were low, demand increased in the United States, Europe, and the developing nations of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. The effects of supply and demand caused prices to rise. The DOE advises that domestic crude oil prices rose over \$3 per barrel in 1996, ending the year at over \$23 per barrel (figure 4). Royalty collections from oil on Federal and Indian lands subsequently increased 27.5 percent, or \$323.3 million, from 1995 to 1996 (table 3 and figure 6).

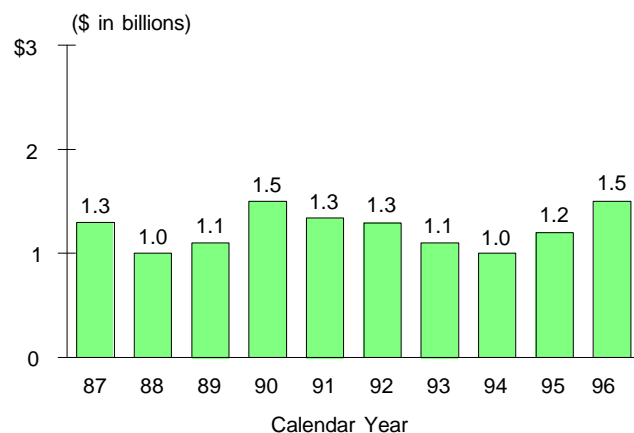


Figure 6. Oil royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1987-96

Gas royalties jumped 52 percent, or \$761.1 million, from nearly \$1.5 billion in 1995 to over \$2.2 billion in 1996 (table 3 and figure 7). Unusually cold weather in late 1995 into early 1996 depleted gas inventories resulting in a spike in prices. Underground storage facilities were at historically low levels at the beginning of the spring injection season. A cool summer allowed storage facilities to be replenished although underground stocks remained below normal when the heating season began. An early winter accelerated November withdrawals causing a sharp upward movement in prices. The DOE advises that the average natural gas wellhead price in 1996 is estimated to have increased by 40 percent over the corresponding price in 1995.

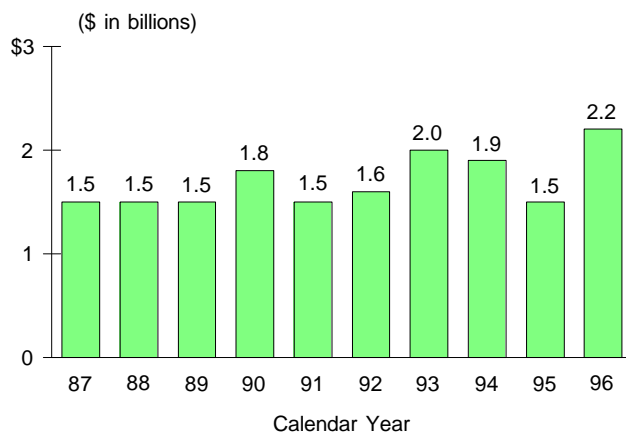


Figure 7. Gas royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1987-96

Coal royalties from Federal and Indian lands fell 1.2 percent, from \$369.3 million in 1995 to \$364.9 million in 1996 (table 3 and figure 8).

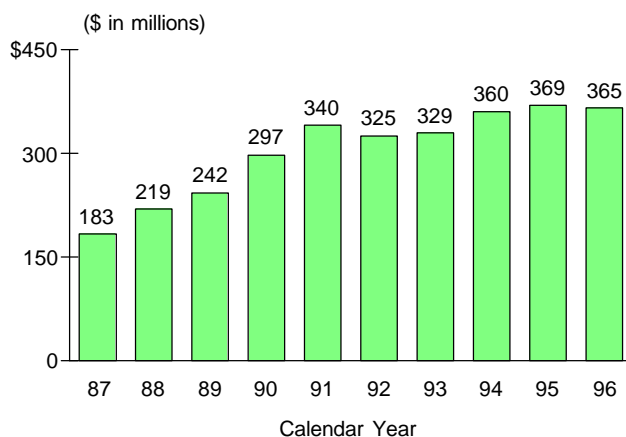


Figure 8. Coal royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1987-96

The DOE reports that U.S. coal production reached its highest level on record in 1996 at 1,064 million short tons (table 11). Over 80 percent of domestic coal is consumed by electric utility companies. Coal prices to electric utilities were at their lowest level since 1979. Continued gains in mining productivity have resulted in a downward trend for coal prices in recent years. The expected increase in coal prices from the effects of the Clean Air Act of 1990 were more than offset by the productivity gains.

Royalty collections from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal rose 3.2 percent, or \$5.6 million, from \$174.8 million in 1995 to \$180.4 million in 1996 (table 3 and figure 9).

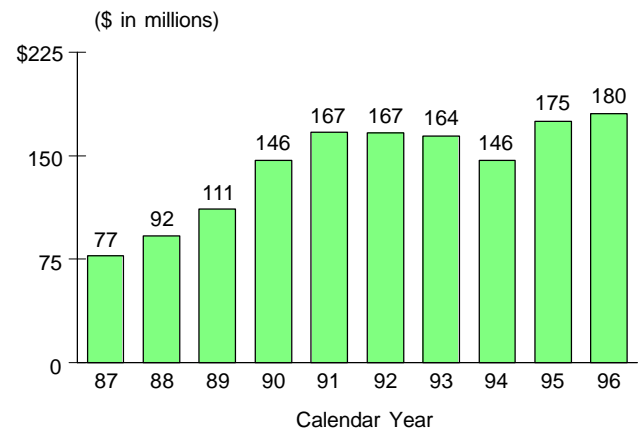


Figure 9. Other royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1987-96

Rent collections rose 62 percent, from \$121.7 million in 1995 to \$197.1 million in 1996. The increase was primarily attributed to additional oil and gas acreage resulting from recent offshore competitive lease sales (figure 1, and tables 2 and 3).

Bonus collections from competitive lease sales nearly doubled during the year, from \$501 million in 1995 to \$965.7 million in 1996. Virtually all of the increase occurred as a result of three offshore oil and gas lease sales (tables 2, 3, and 20). The increase in offshore collections was due to advances in offshore technology and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf.

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, were up \$38.5 million during the year, from \$23.9 million in 1995 to \$62.4 million in 1996. Most of the increase again occurred on offshore lands (tables 2 and 3).

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1987-96

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
1987					
Offshore Federal	\$2,351,164,026	\$ 74,642,712	\$ 497,247,006	\$21,399,332	\$2,944,453,076
Onshore Federal	682,411,009	61,449,391	34,752,714	14,377,320	792,990,434
Indian	<u>104,787,583</u>	<u>334,286</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>872,120</u>	<u>105,993,989</u>
Total	\$3,138,362,618	\$136,426,389	\$ 531,999,720	\$36,648,772	\$3,843,437,499
1988					
Offshore Federal	\$2,078,601,613	\$ 62,867,785	\$1,259,548,738	\$16,822,821	\$3,417,840,957
Onshore Federal	649,534,932	64,810,845	59,394,838	11,279,396	785,020,011
Indian	<u>112,282,668</u>	<u>311,940</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>943,663</u>	<u>113,538,271</u>
Total	\$2,840,419,213	\$127,990,570	\$1,318,943,576	\$29,045,880	\$4,316,399,239
1989					
Offshore Federal	\$2,151,389,563	\$ 79,247,653	\$ 645,617,410	\$38,890,914	\$2,915,145,540
Onshore Federal	703,271,378	64,582,840	93,490,354	14,596,315	875,940,887
Indian	<u>122,429,802</u>	<u>240,459</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,214,064</u>	<u>123,884,325</u>
Total	\$2,977,090,743	\$144,070,952	\$ 739,107,764	\$54,701,293	\$3,914,970,752
1990					
Offshore Federal	\$2,684,799,523	\$ 79,339,130	\$ 584,301,918	\$19,298,248	\$3,367,738,819
Onshore Federal	906,932,447	62,054,404	63,619,572	3,920,033	1,036,526,456
Indian	<u>151,992,888</u>	<u>213,007</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>225,476</u>	<u>152,431,371</u>
Total	\$3,743,724,858	\$141,606,541	\$ 647,921,490	\$23,443,757	\$4,556,696,646
1991					
Offshore Federal	\$2,355,516,849	\$ 78,115,402	\$ 338,856,549	\$20,677,698	\$2,793,166,498
Onshore Federal	881,093,217	58,196,111	42,288,326	4,609,484	986,187,138
Indian	<u>145,185,355</u>	<u>199,280</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,620,636</u>	<u>147,005,271</u>
Total	\$3,381,795,421	\$136,510,793	\$ 381,144,875	\$26,907,818	\$3,926,358,907
1992					
Offshore Federal	\$2,377,178,820	\$ 59,698,811	\$ 84,784,975	\$39,743,046	\$2,561,405,652
Onshore Federal	865,437,216	36,977,532	58,185,736	9,552,915	970,153,399
Indian	<u>156,397,215</u>	<u>161,205</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,205,208</u>	<u>157,763,628</u>
Total	\$3,399,013,251	\$ 96,837,548	\$ 142,970,711	\$50,501,169	\$3,689,322,679

Table 2. Revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1987-96 (cont.)

	Royalties	Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Total
1993					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,552,932,830	\$ 39,786,688	\$ 126,467,246	\$137,727,059	\$ 2,856,913,823
Onshore Federal	922,173,970	34,667,064	77,106,385	13,227,103	1,047,174,522
Indian	<u>166,371,356</u>	<u>297,825</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,562,844</u>	<u>168,232,025</u>
Total	\$ 3,641,478,156	\$ 74,751,577	\$ 203,573,631	\$152,517,006	\$ 4,072,320,370
1994					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,403,114,323	\$ 39,866,586	\$ 331,367,072	\$140,936,824	\$ 2,915,284,805
Onshore Federal	892,722,601	32,890,789	97,454,815	121,800,924	1,144,869,129
Indian	<u>160,252,886</u>	<u>167,163</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,783,461</u>	<u>162,203,510</u>
Total	\$ 3,456,089,810	\$ 72,924,538	\$ 428,821,887	\$264,521,209	\$ 4,222,357,444
1995					
Offshore Federal	\$ 2,206,739,815	\$ 87,323,860	\$ 414,007,620	\$ 15,682,654	\$ 2,723,753,949
Onshore Federal	829,922,509	33,818,519	87,027,906	10,331,443	961,100,377
Indian	<u>146,401,447</u>	<u>525,784</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(2,108,946)</u>	<u>144,818,285</u>
Total	\$ 3,183,063,771	\$ 121,668,163	\$ 501,035,526	\$ 23,905,151	\$ 3,829,672,611
1996					
Offshore Federal	\$ 3,165,986,607	\$ 158,680,049	\$ 878,165,759	\$ 50,808,932	\$ 4,253,641,347
Onshore Federal	934,570,583	37,581,863	87,568,614	13,834,579	1,073,555,639
Indian	<u>168,181,612</u>	<u>873,888</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(2,267,434)</u>	<u>166,788,066</u>
Total	\$ 4,268,738,802	\$ 197,135,800	\$ 965,734,373	\$ 62,376,077	\$ 5,493,985,052
1987-96					
Offshore Federal	\$24,327,423,969	\$ 759,568,676	\$5,160,364,293	\$501,987,528	\$30,749,344,466
Onshore Federal	8,268,069,862	487,029,358	700,889,260	217,529,512	9,673,517,992
Indian	<u>1,434,282,812</u>	<u>3,324,837</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>5,051,092</u>	<u>1,442,658,741</u>
Total	\$34,029,776,643	\$1,249,922,871	\$5,861,253,553	\$724,568,132	\$41,865,521,199

NOTE: The column titled "Other Revenues" was formerly titled "Minimum Royalties." The revenues in this column include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995.

Indian "Rents" in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under "Other Revenues." Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" are now listed separately. Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" in 1987 represent fiscal year data from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records. Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" during the period 1988-96 represent calendar year data from Minerals Management Service (MMS) records for producing leases.

Federal onshore bonus revenues in 1987 represent fiscal year data from "Public Land Statistics", Bureau of Land Management. Federal onshore bonus revenues during the period 1988-96 represent calendar year data from MMS records. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1987-96

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1987				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$152,470,369	\$ 30,481,374	\$ 182,951,743
Gas Royalties	1,337,761,434	183,941,568	22,240,298	1,543,943,300
Oil Royalties	999,273,491	289,069,747	45,813,797	1,334,157,035
Other Royalties	14,129,101	56,929,325	6,252,114	77,310,540
Rents	74,642,712	61,449,391	334,286	136,426,389
Bonuses	497,247,006	34,752,714	---	531,999,720
Other Revenues	<u>21,399,332</u>	<u>14,377,320</u>	<u>872,120</u>	<u>36,648,772</u>
Total	\$2,944,453,076	\$792,990,434	\$105,993,989	\$3,843,437,499
1988				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$172,795,745	\$ 46,691,767	\$ 219,487,512
Gas Royalties	1,310,301,872	182,044,265	22,492,041	1,514,838,178
Oil Royalties	747,454,359	230,896,902	36,046,679	1,014,397,940
Other Royalties	20,845,382	63,798,020	7,052,181	91,695,583
Rents	62,867,785	64,810,845	311,940	127,990,570
Bonuses	1,259,548,738	59,394,838	---	1,318,943,576
Other Revenues	<u>16,822,821</u>	<u>11,279,396</u>	<u>943,663</u>	<u>29,045,880</u>
Total	\$3,417,840,957	\$785,020,011	\$113,538,271	\$4,316,399,239
1989				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$194,541,835	\$ 47,677,927	\$ 242,219,762
Gas Royalties	1,300,193,995	176,414,932	24,632,980	1,501,241,907
Oil Royalties	818,591,495	263,056,653	40,835,885	1,122,484,033
Other Royalties	32,604,073	69,257,958	9,283,010	111,145,041
Rents	79,247,653	64,582,840	240,459	144,070,952
Bonuses.	645,617,410	93,490,354	---	739,107,764
Other Revenues	<u>38,890,914</u>	<u>14,596,315</u>	<u>1,214,064</u>	<u>54,701,293</u>
Total	\$ 2,915,145,540	\$875,940,887	\$ 123,884,325	\$ 3,914,970,752

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1987-96 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1990				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 236,067,011	\$ 60,791,496	\$ 296,858,507
Gas Royalties	1,539,364,756	225,489,863	29,750,975	1,794,605,594
Oil Royalties	1,090,953,312	362,642,855	52,207,285	1,505,803,452
Other Royalties	54,481,455	82,732,718	9,243,132	146,457,305
Rents	79,339,130	62,054,404	213,007	141,606,541
Bonuses	584,301,918	63,619,572	---	647,921,490
Other Revenues	<u>19,298,248</u>	<u>3,920,033</u>	<u>225,476</u>	<u>23,443,757</u>
Total	\$3,367,738,819	\$1,036,526,456	\$152,431,371	\$4,556,696,646
1991				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 276,691,204	\$ 62,883,284	\$ 339,574,488
Gas Royalties	1,286,891,566	214,317,519	29,223,094	1,530,432,179
Oil Royalties	996,566,085	303,594,785	44,431,636	1,344,592,506
Other Royalties	72,059,198	86,489,709	8,647,341	167,196,248
Rents	78,115,402	58,196,111	199,280	136,510,793
Bonuses.	338,856,549	42,288,326	---	381,144,875
Other Revenues	<u>20,677,698</u>	<u>4,609,484</u>	<u>1,620,636</u>	<u>26,907,818</u>
Total	\$2,793,166,498	\$ 986,187,138	\$147,005,271	\$3,926,358,907
1992				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 259,543,930	\$ 65,918,888	\$ 325,462,818
Gas Royalties	1,333,786,723	243,635,393	34,630,655	1,612,052,771
Oil Royalties	968,052,702	280,355,318	46,386,064	1,294,794,084
Other Royalties	75,339,395	81,902,575	9,461,608	166,703,578
Rents	59,698,811	36,977,532	161,205	96,837,548
Bonuses	84,784,975	58,185,736	---	142,970,711
Other Revenues	<u>39,743,046</u>	<u>9,552,915</u>	<u>1,205,208</u>	<u>50,501,169</u>
Total	\$2,561,405,652	\$ 970,153,399	\$157,763,628	\$3,689,322,679

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1987-96 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1993				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 264,242,130	\$ 64,749,821	\$ 328,991,951
Gas Royalties	1,591,838,003	359,951,349	48,030,441	1,999,819,793
Oil Royalties	885,005,673	223,189,419	40,358,446	1,148,553,538
Other Royalties	76,089,154	74,791,072	13,232,648	164,112,874
Rents	39,786,688	34,667,064	297,825	74,751,577
Bonuses	126,467,246	77,106,385	---	203,573,631
Other Revenues	<u>137,727,059</u>	<u>13,227,103</u>	<u>1,562,844</u>	<u>152,517,006</u>
Total	\$2,856,913,823	\$1,047,174,522	\$168,232,025	\$4,072,320,370
1994				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 360,175,024
Gas Royalties	1,544,996,745	342,371,752	47,497,637	1,934,866,134
Oil Royalties	799,238,495	182,580,905	32,734,330	1,014,553,730
Other Royalties	58,879,083	76,499,333	11,116,506	146,494,922
Rents	39,866,586	32,890,789	167,163	72,924,538
Bonuses	331,367,072	97,454,815	---	428,821,887
Other Revenues	<u>140,936,824</u>	<u>121,800,924</u>	<u>1,783,461</u>	<u>264,521,209</u>
Total	\$2,915,284,805	\$1,144,869,129	\$162,203,510	\$4,222,357,444
1995				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 303,604,904	\$ 65,690,348	\$ 369,295,252
Gas Royalties	1,177,842,219	250,267,428	34,655,144	1,462,764,791
Oil Royalties	947,632,252	193,319,176	35,298,920	1,176,250,348
Other Royalties	81,265,344	82,731,001	10,757,035	174,753,380
Rents	87,323,860	33,818,519	525,784	121,668,163
Bonuses	414,007,620	87,027,906	---	501,035,526
Other Revenues	<u>15,682,654</u>	<u>10,331,443</u>	<u>(2,108,946)</u>	<u>23,905,151</u>
Total	\$2,723,753,949	\$ 961,100,377	\$144,818,285	\$ 3,829,672,611

Table 3. Royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1987-96 (cont.)

	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Total
1996				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$ 301,884,902	\$ 63,063,871	\$ 364,948,773
Gas Royalties	1,865,740,523	309,896,180	48,258,559	2,223,895,262
Oil Royalties	1,219,671,224	232,421,696	47,430,848	1,499,523,768
Other Royalties	80,574,860	90,367,805	9,428,334	180,370,999
Rents	158,680,049	37,581,863	873,888	197,135,800
Bonuses	878,165,759	87,568,614	---	965,734,373
Other Revenues	<u>50,808,932</u>	<u>13,834,579</u>	<u>(2,267,434)</u>	<u>62,376,077</u>
Total	\$ 4,253,641,347	\$1,073,555,639	\$ 166,788,066	\$ 5,493,985,052
1987-96				
Coal Royalties	\$ ---	\$2,453,112,641	\$ 576,853,189	\$ 3,029,965,830
Gas Royalties	14,288,717,836	2,488,330,249	341,411,824	17,118,459,909
Oil Royalties	9,472,439,088	2,561,127,456	421,543,890	12,455,110,434
Other Royalties	566,267,045	765,499,516	94,473,909	1,426,240,470
Rents	759,568,676	487,029,358	3,324,837	1,249,922,871
Bonuses	5,160,364,293	700,889,260	---	5,861,253,553
Other Revenues	<u>501,987,528</u>	<u>217,529,512</u>	<u>5,051,092</u>	<u>724,568,132</u>
Total	\$30,749,344,466	\$9,673,517,992	\$1,442,658,741	\$41,865,521,199

NOTE: The row titled "Other Revenues" was formerly titled "Minimum Royalties." The revenues in this row include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995.

Indian "Rents" in prior editions of this report included many of the revenue sources now listed under "Other Revenues." Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" are now listed separately. Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" in 1987 represent fiscal year data from Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) records. Indian "Rents" and "Other Revenues" during the period 1988-96 represent calendar year data from Minerals Management Service (MMS) records for producing leases.

Federal onshore bonus revenues in 1987 represent fiscal year data from "Public Land Statistics", Bureau of Land Management. Federal onshore bonus revenues during the period 1988-96 represent calendar year data from MMS records. Indian bonus revenues are collected by BIA.

Table 4. Summary of royalty revenues other than rents and bonuses collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-96

	1920-92			1993			1994		
	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Coal									
Federal Lands	2,720	\$ 30,917	\$ 1,858	258	\$ 2,587	\$ 264	293	\$ 2,852	\$ 291
Indian Lands	516	6,376	454	28	542	65	29	558	69
Total	3,236	\$ 37,293	\$ 2,312	286	\$ 3,129	\$ 329	322	\$ 3,410	\$ 360
Gas									
Federal Lands	139,055	\$179,168	\$28,060	6,243	\$12,894	\$1,952	6,446	\$12,696	\$1,887
Indian Lands	4,420	4,138	549	189	342	48	209	339	47
Total	143,475	\$183,306	\$28,609	6,432	\$13,236	\$2,000	6,655	\$13,035	\$1,934
Oil									
Federal Lands	17,676	\$188,041	\$28,251	489	\$ 7,821	\$1,108	489	\$ 6,833	\$ 982
Indian Lands	1,328	9,211	1,322	15	244	40	14	203	33
Total	19,004	\$197,252	\$29,573	504	\$ 8,065	\$1,148	503	\$ 7,036	\$1,015
Other									
Federal Lands	N/A	\$ 25,970	\$ 1,671	N/A	\$ 1,895	\$ 151	N/A	\$ 1,830	\$ 135
Indian Lands	N/A	2,231	246	N/A	171	13	N/A	84	11
Total	N/A	\$ 28,201	\$ 1,917	N/A	\$ 2,066	\$ 164	N/A	\$ 1,914	\$ 146
All Minerals									
Federal Lands	N/A	\$424,096	\$59,840	N/A	\$25,197	\$3,475	N/A	\$24,211	\$3,295
Indian Lands	N/A	21,956	2,571	N/A	1,299	166	N/A	1,184	160
Total	N/A	\$446,052	\$ 62,411	N/A	\$26,496	\$3,641	N/A	\$25,395	\$3,455

Table 4. Summary of royalty revenues other than rents and bonuses collected from Federal and Indian mineral leases in the United States, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

1995			1996			1920-96			
Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties	
									Coal
349	\$ 2,921	\$ 303	328	\$ 2,931	\$ 302	3,948	\$ 42,208	\$ 3,018	Federal Lands
28	532	66	26	521	63	627	8,529	717	Indian Lands
377	\$ 3,453	\$ 369	354	\$ 3,452	\$ 365	4,575	\$ 50,737	\$ 3,735	Total
									Gas
6,431	\$ 9,686	\$ 1,428	6,924	\$ 14,482	\$ 2,176	165,099	\$ 228,926	\$ 35,503	Federal Lands
218	254	35	248	346	48	5,284	5,419	727	Indian Lands
6,649	\$ 9,940	\$ 1,463	7,172	\$ 14,828	\$ 2,224	170,383	\$ 234,345	\$ 36,230	Total
									Oil
530	\$ 8,086	\$ 1,141	560	\$ 10,258	\$ 1,452	19,744	\$ 221,039	\$ 32,934	Federal Lands
13	215	35	14	285	47	1,384	10,158	1,477	Indian Lands
543	\$ 8,301	\$ 1,176	574	\$ 10,543	\$ 1,499	21,128	\$ 231,197	\$ 34,411	Total
									Other
N/A	\$ 2,100	\$ 164	N/A	\$ 2,352	\$ 171	N/A	\$ 34,147	\$ 2,292	Federal Lands
N/A	81	11	N/A	77	9	N/A	2,644	290	Indian Lands
N/A	\$ 2,181	\$ 175	N/A	\$ 2,429	\$ 180	N/A	\$ 36,791	\$ 2,582	Total
									All Minerals
N/A	\$ 22,793	\$ 3,036	N/A	\$ 30,023	\$ 4,101	N/A	\$ 526,320	\$ 73,747	Federal Lands
N/A	1,082	147	N/A	1,229	167	N/A	26,750	3,211	Indian Lands
N/A	\$ 23,875	\$ 3,183	N/A	\$ 31,252	\$ 4,268	N/A	\$ 553,070	\$ 76,958	Total

NOTE: Data are rounded. Sales value and royalties are reported in millions of dollars, oil is reported in millions of barrels, natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf, and coal is reported in millions of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. Geological Survey and Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

Table 5. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Fluid Minerals</i>			
Carbon Dioxide	265,811,340	\$ 153,048,946	\$ 100,806
Gas	7,172,656,668	14,827,623,199	2,223,895,262
Gas Lost	141,500	293,242	37,722
Gas Plant Products	2,822,146,043	885,492,289	95,680,731
Geothermal	16,230,142	181,998,237	19,897,700
Hot Water	7,674,351	55,181,488	5,541,847
Oil	573,811,719	10,543,557,155	1,499,523,768
Oil Lost	21	374	46
Sulfur	405,825	<u>13,155,708</u>	<u>106,516</u>
Total		\$ 26,660,350,638	\$ 3,844,784,398
<i>Solid Minerals</i>			
Coal	354,493,320	\$ 3,451,790,806	\$ 364,948,773
Copper.	66,413	30,788,634	2,004,305
Fluorspar	2,328	458,213	22,911
Lead	287,680	154,014,802	4,629,377
Limestone	351,863	1,778,655	60,431
Phosphate	5,604,139	92,966,868	4,663,347
Potash	1,206,571	105,094,288	2,056,433
Sand-Gravel	9,776,769	38,791,892	5,079,399
Sodium	6,583,666	512,947,154	25,943,941
Sulfur	1,927,255	111,898,666	11,348,260
Zinc	58,836	<u>28,588,321</u>	<u>934,658</u>
Total		\$ 4,529,118,299	\$ 421,691,835

Table 6. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Fluid Minerals			
Gas	5,024,420,807	\$11,767,527,942	\$1,865,740,523
Gas Lost	95,131	206,478	26,878
Gas Plant Products	1,605,235,314	553,517,432	69,149,209
Oil	438,003,670	8,009,042,336	1,219,671,224
Sulfur	31,440	<u>1,093,894</u>	<u>50,513</u>
Total		\$20,331,388,082	\$3,154,638,347
Solid Minerals			
Sulfur	1,927,255	\$ 111,898,666	\$ 11,348,260

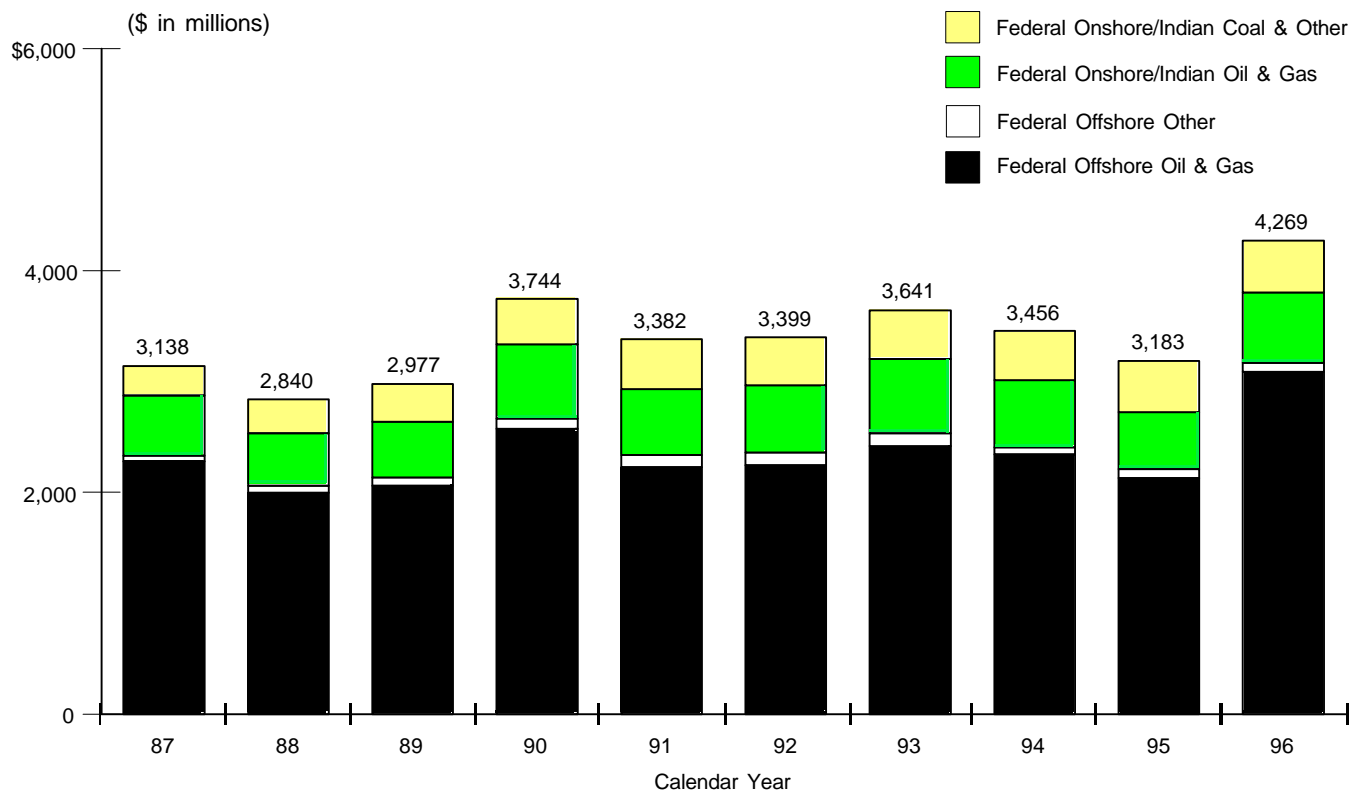
**Figure 10. Royalties from Federal and Indian leases, 1987-96**

Table 7. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Fluid Minerals</i>			
Carbon Dioxide	265,811,340	\$ 153,048,946	\$ 100,806
Gas	1,899,746,059	2,714,256,177	309,896,180
Gas Lost	25,506	36,117	4,514
Gas Plant Products	1,135,157,282	308,578,537	24,288,940
Geothermal	16,230,142	181,998,237	19,897,700
Hot Water	7,674,351	55,181,488	5,541,847
Oil	121,534,279	2,249,028,361	232,421,696
Oil Lost	1	11	1
Sulfur	374,364	<u>12,061,682</u>	<u>55,987</u>
Total		\$5,674,189,556	\$592,207,671
<i>Solid Minerals</i>			
Coal	328,188,352	\$2,930,501,104	\$301,884,902
Copper	19,894	10,184,266	314,270
Fluorspar	2,328	458,213	22,911
Lead	287,680	154,014,802	4,629,377
Limestone	73,804	596,904	29,845
Phosphate	5,597,685	92,557,554	4,632,648
Potash	1,206,571	105,094,288	2,056,433
Sand-Gravel	3,022,944	12,582,385	582,578
Sodium	6,583,666	512,947,154	25,943,941
Zinc	58,836	<u>28,588,321</u>	<u>934,658</u>
Total		\$3,847,524,991	\$341,031,563

Table 8. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Fluid Minerals</i>			
Gas	248,489,802	\$345,839,080	\$48,258,559
Gas Lost	20,863	50,647	6,330
Gas Plant Products	81,753,447	23,396,320	2,242,582
Oil	14,273,770	285,486,458	47,430,848
Oil Lost	20	363	45
Sulfur	21	<u>132</u>	<u>16</u>
Total		\$654,773,000	\$97,938,380
<i>Solid Minerals</i>			
Coal	26,304,968	\$521,289,702	\$63,063,871
Copper	46,519	20,604,368	1,690,035
Limestone	278,059	1,181,751	30,586
Phosphate	6,454	409,314	30,699
Sand-Gravel	6,753,825	<u>26,209,507</u>	<u>4,496,821</u>
Total		\$569,694,642	\$69,312,012

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96

	1920-86	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Fluid Minerals						
Carbon Dioxide						
Sales Volume	430,104,106	214,300,882	192,344,887	212,922,740	244,911,932	227,533,767
Sales Value	\$ 260,534,914	\$ 101,441,167	\$ 120,080,713	\$ 163,780,626	\$ 216,777,894	\$ 208,375,516
Royalties	\$ 31,263,721	\$ 11,867,100	\$ 9,990,923	\$ 10,642,228	\$ 13,970,449	\$ 12,520,718
Gas						
Sales Volume	109,118,669,353	5,420,807,591	5,314,847,233	5,211,457,103	6,421,329,680	5,861,932,567
Sales Value	\$122,621,704,498	\$9,792,949,595	\$9,566,702,680	\$9,451,719,098	\$11,539,292,536	\$9,905,865,558
Royalties	\$ 19,112,914,684	\$1,543,943,300	\$1,514,838,178	\$1,501,241,907	\$ 1,794,605,594	\$1,530,432,179
Gas Lost						
Sales Volume	146,342,050	694,750	837,156	(7,167,586)	207,218	176,461
Sales Value	\$ 99,995,256	\$ 1,069,593	\$ 2,493,717	\$ (5,352,821)	\$ 154,487	\$ 414,703
Royalties	\$ 14,488,160	\$ 139,378	\$ 312,152	\$ (866,532)	\$ 34,855	\$ 86,228
Gas Plant Products						
Sales Volume	35,686,075,094	746,792,193	1,309,355,908	1,660,604,151	1,939,689,096	2,870,515,669
Sales Value	\$ 4,342,631,120	\$ 181,794,667	\$ 314,169,527	\$ 388,240,864	\$ 597,190,582	\$ 836,192,543
Royalties	\$ 362,838,063	\$ 24,998,693	\$ 33,955,668	\$ 43,371,852	\$ 67,838,982	\$ 92,338,200
Geothermal						
Sales Volume	55,439,244	10,241,553	11,786,273	12,865,596	31,423,876	28,645,164
Sales Value	\$ 380,610,594	\$ 114,133,038	\$ 100,136,451	\$ 110,901,439	\$ 145,138,000	\$ 117,905,893
Royalties	\$ 47,668,841	\$ 14,134,967	\$ 12,265,355	\$ 13,078,493	\$ 14,582,541	\$ 13,848,431
Hot Water						
Sales Volume	662,908	134,387	1,228,492	1,642,626	2,392,455	3,245,086
Sales Value	\$ 4,824,023	\$ 1,854,757	\$ 9,986,139	\$ 15,342,181	\$ 24,832,545	\$ 35,154,053
Royalties	\$ 546,115	\$ 185,476	\$ 980,688	\$ 1,532,938	\$ 2,459,797	\$ 3,546,164
Oil						
Sales Volume	16,087,631,668	535,109,032	476,533,156	453,345,362	485,679,172	462,998,420
Sales Value	\$145,451,294,086	\$9,056,246,525	\$6,949,033,549	\$7,661,624,711	\$10,238,740,533	\$9,051,067,248
Royalties	\$ 21,958,898,806	\$1,334,157,035	\$1,014,397,940	\$1,122,484,033	\$ 1,505,803,452	\$1,344,592,506
Oil Lost						
Sales Volume	209,912	516	442	29	974	908
Sales Value	\$ 2,235,877	\$ 7,850	\$ 5,344	\$ 689	\$ 15,254	\$ 19,102
Royalties	\$ 272,752	\$ 970	\$ 541	\$ 86	\$ 1,920	\$ 2,398
Salt						
Sales Volume	4,765,679	---	---	---	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 1,494,712	---	---	---	---	---
Royalties	\$ 235,150	---	---	---	---	---
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	21,448,020	52,085	(5,196)	249,325	306,461	428,348
Sales Value	\$ 444,554,020	\$ (14,093,048)	\$ 310,252	\$ 13,711,732	\$ 13,047,362	\$ 14,504,873
Royalties	\$ 48,371,098	\$ (796,497)	\$ (137,671)	\$ 492,216	\$ 498,936	\$ 702,674

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96	
						Fluid Minerals
						Carbon Dioxide
231,746,815	234,612,068	106,665,113	215,213,684	265,811,340	2,576,167,334	Sales Volume
\$ 188,277,299	\$ 170,857,517	\$ 66,986,373	\$ 134,878,890	\$ 153,048,946	\$ 1,785,039,855	Sales Value
\$ 11,922,614	\$ 9,525,827	\$ 3,150,769	\$ 8,812,504	\$ 100,806	\$ 123,767,659	Royalties
						Gas
6,124,282,792	6,431,867,509	6,654,601,389	6,648,547,855	7,172,656,668	170,380,999,740	Sales Volume
\$ 10,426,985,709	\$ 13,235,246,698	\$ 13,035,124,698	\$ 9,940,769,350	\$ 14,827,623,199	\$ 234,343,983,619	Sales Value
\$ 1,612,052,771	\$ 1,999,819,793	\$ 1,934,866,134	\$ 1,462,764,791	\$ 2,223,895,262	\$ 36,231,374,593	Royalties
						Gas Lost
829,410	145,326	397,206	277,205	141,500	142,880,696	Sales Volume
\$ 1,584,258	\$ 411,428	\$ 637,755	\$ 404,958	\$ 293,242	\$ 102,106,576	Sales Value
\$ 207,583	\$ 51,705	\$ 91,142	\$ 56,217	\$ 37,722	\$ 14,638,610	Royalties
						Gas Plant Products
2,803,776,763	2,543,053,546	2,409,347,271	2,939,577,149	2,822,146,043	57,730,932,883	Sales Volume
\$ 845,654,370	\$ 736,776,965	\$ 625,430,960	\$ 808,481,162	\$ 885,492,289	\$ 10,562,055,049	Sales Value
\$ 91,828,525	\$ 88,903,072	\$ 66,324,818	\$ 87,877,265	\$ 95,680,731	\$ 1,055,955,869	Royalties
						Geothermal
25,830,940	24,473,650	16,830,861	11,909,089	16,230,142	245,676,388	Sales Volume
\$ 148,592,327	\$ 147,205,285	\$ 183,448,040	\$ 169,895,486	\$ 181,998,237	\$ 1,799,964,790	Sales Value
\$ 16,800,670	\$ 16,509,460	\$ 20,292,463	\$ 18,751,552	\$ 19,897,700	\$ 207,830,473	Royalties
						Hot Water
54,124	1,356,580	5,092,225	3,468,301	7,674,351	26,951,535	Sales Volume
\$ 165,000	\$ 5,131,206	\$ 36,837,076	\$ 30,331,632	\$ 55,181,488	\$ 219,640,100	Sales Value
\$ 5,646	\$ 513,189	\$ 3,783,731	\$ 3,033,164	\$ 5,541,847	\$ 22,128,755	Royalties
						Oil
502,543,457	503,991,361	502,282,608	543,556,814	573,811,719	21,127,482,769	Sales Volume
\$ 8,843,487,088	\$ 8,064,662,231	\$ 7,035,750,044	\$ 8,300,762,455	\$ 10,543,557,155	\$ 231,196,225,625	Sales Value
\$ 1,294,794,084	\$ 1,148,553,538	\$ 1,014,553,730	\$ 1,176,250,348	\$ 1,499,523,768	\$ 34,414,009,240	Royalties
						Oil Lost
362	905	434	160	21	214,663	Sales Volume
\$ 7,534	\$ 25,091	\$ 6,688	\$ 2,463	\$ 374	\$ 2,326,266	Sales Value
\$ 941	\$ 4,164	\$ 830	\$ 301	\$ 46	\$ 284,949	Royalties
						Salt
---	---	---	---	---	4,765,679	Sales Volume
---	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,494,712	Sales Value
---	---	---	---	---	\$ 235,150	Royalties
						Sulfur
172,404	548,621	386,389	1,009,228	405,825	25,001,510	Sales Volume
\$ 5,984,265	\$ 11,332,671	\$ 4,519,792	\$ 25,591,489	\$ 13,155,708	\$ 532,619,116	Sales Value
\$ 227,221	\$ 417,323	\$ 53,656	\$ 433,550	\$ 106,516	\$ 50,369,022	Royalties

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-86	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Solid Minerals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,745,897,773	195,154,487	225,439,864	236,270,230	280,555,712	285,091,697
Sales Value	\$18,488,676,155	\$3,112,240,736	\$2,920,469,084	\$3,199,612,577	\$3,329,228,862	\$3,164,154,889
Royalties	\$ 705,994,699	\$ 182,951,743	\$ 219,487,512	\$ 242,219,762	\$ 296,858,507	\$ 339,574,488
Copper						
Sales Volume	640,881	60,000	87,268	123,164	93,651	78,504
Sales Value	\$ 225,445,011	\$ 18,796,452	\$ 45,303,771	\$ 72,156,596	\$ 52,504,374	\$ 37,230,413
Royalties	\$ 16,154,441	\$ 1,491,003	\$ 2,953,522	\$ 4,819,837	\$ 4,046,888	\$ 2,715,230
Fluorspar						
Sales Volume	338,629	---	809	---	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 23,207,434	---	\$ 134,745	---	---	---
Royalties	\$ 950,973	---	\$ 6,064	---	---	---
Lead						
Sales Volume	12,301,439	252,975	298,405	306,909	280,823	215,953
Sales Value	\$ 1,997,583,010	\$ 114,564,421	\$ 148,595,319	\$ 155,744,356	\$ 146,498,457	\$ 87,231,904
Royalties	\$ 97,934,260	\$ 3,353,230	\$ 4,355,667	\$ 4,537,409	\$ 4,687,289	\$ 2,106,367
Limestone						
Sales Volume	3,635,217	84,230	158,256	110,313	207,356	256,805
Sales Value	\$ 5,768,510	\$ 449,030	\$ 619,976	\$ 408,105	\$ 841,373	\$ 1,114,285
Royalties	\$ 298,483	\$ 14,867	\$ 21,409	\$ 13,239	\$ 29,417	\$ 42,659
Phosphate						
Sales Volume	136,364,103	5,066,910	7,079,484	6,019,045	5,835,241	6,208,786
Sales Value	\$ 831,013,159	\$ 62,890,676	\$ 67,683,409	\$ 82,181,599	\$ 85,007,005	\$ 83,777,319
Royalties	\$ 52,426,289	\$ 4,511,921	\$ 5,589,819	\$ 5,481,537	\$ 5,228,048	\$ 5,642,299
Potash						
Sales Volume	137,539,210	1,568,078	1,742,184	2,070,876	2,093,271	2,296,713
Sales Value	\$ 4,074,998,363	\$ 87,317,441	\$ 137,599,474	\$ 171,208,383	\$ 163,663,592	\$ 184,997,349
Royalties	\$ 159,540,829	\$ 1,912,786	\$ 2,998,652	\$ 3,676,552	\$ 3,528,856	\$ 3,918,421
Sand-Gravel						
Sales Volume	155,988,987	6,744,893	8,411,233	9,226,981	7,859,658	7,382,073
Sales Value	\$ 188,215,461	\$ 22,643,646	\$ 22,218,665	\$ 33,777,456	\$ 33,066,534	\$ 27,815,019
Royalties	\$ 16,917,927	\$ 2,398,634	\$ 2,802,972	\$ 3,455,490	\$ 3,774,180	\$ 3,133,178
Sodium						
Sales Volume	84,051,504	3,996,166	3,875,425	4,364,723	4,736,360	5,164,066
Sales Value	\$ 3,453,075,212	\$ 222,648,184	\$ 266,972,036	\$ 305,962,326	\$ 372,148,844	\$ 399,059,980
Royalties	\$ 158,153,218	\$ 11,130,882	\$ 13,434,654	\$ 15,220,634	\$ 18,450,761	\$ 19,705,923
Sulfur						
Sales Volume	---	---	887	162,012	734,449	854,126
Sales Value	---	---	\$ 104,753	\$ 17,497,256	\$ 91,967,724	\$ 95,704,777
Royalties	---	---	\$ 17,494	\$ 2,922,042	\$ 4,598,386	\$ 4,785,239
Uranium						
Sales Volume	35,681,256	64	---	144	---	---
Sales Value	\$ 832,237,574	\$ 3,647	---	\$ 8,224	---	---
Royalties	\$ 112,718,057	\$ 456	---	\$ 1,027	---	---
Zinc						
Sales Volume	1,524,174	47,741	61,409	55,010	60,422	44,409
Sales Value	\$ 322,105,007	\$ 17,358,508	\$ 29,169,699	\$ 44,042,264	\$ 36,503,735	\$ 21,917,981
Royalties	\$ 14,231,101	\$ 557,534	\$ 1,073,243	\$ 1,562,561	\$ 1,298,791	\$ 763,277

Table 9. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties for selected minerals from OCS, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96	
						Solid Minerals
						Coal
266,654,618	285,655,007	321,441,148	376,879,813	354,493,320	4,573,533,669	Sales Volume
\$ 3,077,048,672	\$ 3,129,392,646	\$ 3,410,169,599	\$ 3,453,241,344	\$ 3,451,790,806	\$ 50,736,025,370	Sales Value
\$ 325,462,818	\$ 328,991,951	\$ 360,175,024	\$ 369,295,252	\$ 364,948,773	\$ 3,735,960,529	Royalties
						Copper
90,119	206,569	143,935	77,229	66,413	1,667,733	Sales Volume
\$ 40,623,483	\$ 130,993,019	\$ 57,289,670	\$ 54,653,510	\$ 30,788,634	\$ 765,784,933	Sales Value
\$ 3,513,480	\$ 6,772,006	\$ 6,280,584	\$ 5,574,571	\$ 2,004,305	\$ 56,325,867	Royalties
						Fluorspar
3,496	3,847	1,939	1,594	2,328	352,642	Sales Volume
\$ 719,288	\$ 775,681	\$ 376,987	\$ 314,783	\$ 458,213	\$ 25,987,131	Sales Value
\$ 35,964	\$ 38,784	\$ 18,849	\$ 15,739	\$ 22,911	\$ 1,089,284	Royalties
						Lead
167,304	199,450	229,218	218,726	287,680	14,758,882	Sales Volume
\$ 66,590,237	\$ 57,246,709	\$ 81,522,051	\$ 97,091,084	\$ 154,014,802	\$ 3,106,682,350	Sales Value
\$ 1,508,671	\$ 961,706	\$ 1,987,424	\$ 2,723,500	\$ 4,629,377	\$ 128,784,900	Royalties
						Limestone
246,401	262,128	186,086	149,438	351,863	5,648,093	Sales Volume
\$ 1,026,012	\$ 1,093,503	\$ 799,369	\$ 666,567	\$ 1,778,655	\$ 14,565,385	Sales Value
\$ 35,241	\$ 32,328	\$ 23,280	\$ 23,804	\$ 60,431	\$ 595,158	Royalties
						Phosphate
6,471,017	6,864,488	6,254,698	5,562,085	5,604,139	197,329,996	Sales Volume
\$ 101,349,199	\$ 109,946,880	\$ 106,668,340	\$ 99,612,759	\$ 92,966,868	\$ 1,723,097,213	Sales Value
\$ 6,134,113	\$ 6,587,612	\$ 5,428,686	\$ 5,015,537	\$ 4,663,347	\$ 106,709,208	Royalties
						Potash
2,138,404	1,723,404	1,648,408	876,078	1,206,571	154,903,197	Sales Volume
\$ 173,323,254	\$ 137,891,972	\$ 133,076,516	\$ 77,430,929	\$ 105,094,288	\$ 5,446,601,561	Sales Value
\$ 3,779,921	\$ 3,011,669	\$ 2,861,493	\$ 1,766,449	\$ 2,056,433	\$ 189,052,061	Royalties
						Sand-Gravel
6,080,793	9,939,991	10,815,517	8,410,961	9,776,769	240,637,856	Sales Volume
\$ 23,908,340	\$ 27,895,035	\$ 29,774,009	\$ 33,815,711	\$ 38,791,892	\$ 481,921,768	Sales Value
\$ 3,032,148	\$ 3,973,802	\$ 4,006,933	\$ 4,241,855	\$ 5,079,399	\$ 52,816,518	Royalties
						Sodium
5,188,240	4,627,313	5,184,639	5,619,249	6,583,666	133,391,351	Sales Volume
\$ 428,065,377	\$ 361,171,340	\$ 381,268,530	\$ 426,317,140	\$ 512,947,154	\$ 7,129,636,123	Sales Value
\$ 21,111,230	\$ 17,843,353	\$ 18,901,510	\$ 21,107,731	\$ 25,943,941	\$ 341,003,837	Royalties
						Sulfur
1,046,948	1,723,782	2,604,039	2,043,500	1,927,255	11,096,998	Sales Volume
\$ 67,503,963	\$ 96,385,082	\$ 120,235,482	\$ 143,110,045	\$ 111,898,666	\$ 744,407,748	Sales Value
\$ 3,818,434	\$ 6,734,921	\$ 10,493,136	\$ 12,660,208	\$ 11,348,260	\$ 57,378,120	Royalties
						Uranium
---	16,058	---	---	---	35,697,522	Sales Volume
---	\$ 355,044	---	---	---	\$ 832,604,489	Sales Value
---	\$ 54,368	---	---	---	\$ 112,773,908	Royalties
						Zinc
50,214	49,050	53,571	57,905	58,836	2,062,741	Sales Volume
\$ 26,997,843	\$ 18,522,731	\$ 20,301,932	\$ 26,114,116	\$ 28,588,321	\$ 591,622,137	Sales Value
\$ 991,687	\$ 671,738	\$ 793,054	\$ 922,844	\$ 934,658	\$ 23,800,488	Royalties

Table 10. Summary of selected Calendar Year 1996 mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production

	U.S. Total	Federal Offshore	Federal Onshore	Indian	Federal and Indian Total
Coal					
Sales Volume	1,064	---	328	26	354
% U.S. Total Production		---	30.8	2.5	33.3
Gas					
Sales Volume	19,951	5,024	1,900	248	7,172
% U.S. Total Production		25.2	9.5	1.2	35.9
Lead					
Sales Volume	470	---	288	---	288
% U.S. Total Production		---	61.3	---	61.3
Oil					
Sales Volume	2,360	438	122	14	574
% U.S. Total Production		18.6	5.2	0.5	24.3
Phosphate					
Sales Volume	50,045	---	5,598	6	5,604
% U.S. Total Production		---	11.2	---	11.2
Potash					
Sales Volume	3,185	---	1,207	---	1,207
% U.S. Total Production		---	37.9	---	37.9
Sodium					
Sales Volume	11,581	---	6,584	---	6,584
% U.S. Total Production		---	56.9	---	56.9

NOTE: 1996 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-96

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Coal			
1950-86	19,980	1,553	7.8
1987	919	195	21.2
1988	950	225	23.7
1989	981	236	24.1
1990	1,029	281	27.3
1991	996	285	28.6
1992	998	267	26.8
1993	945	286	30.3
1994	1,034	322	31.1
1995	1,033	377	36.5
1996	<u>1,064</u>	<u>354</u>	33.3
Total	29,929	4,381	14.6
Gas			
1950-86	592,939	107,068	18.1
1987	17,433	5,421	31.1
1988	17,918	5,315	29.7
1989	18,095	5,211	28.8
1990	18,594	6,421	34.5
1991	18,532	5,862	31.6
1992	18,712	6,125	32.7
1993	18,982	6,431	33.9
1994	19,710	6,655	33.8
1995	19,506	6,648	34.1
1996	<u>19,951</u>	<u>7,172</u>	35.9
Total	780,372	168,329	21.6
Lead			
1950-86	14,395	8,643	60.0
1987	343	253	73.8
1988	424	298	70.3
1989	453	307	67.8
1990	534	281	52.6
1991	514	216	42.0
1992	438	167	38.1
1993	391	199	50.9
1994	400	229	57.3
1995	425	219	51.5
1996	<u>470</u>	<u>288</u>	61.3
Total	18,787	11,100	59.1

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-96 (cont.)

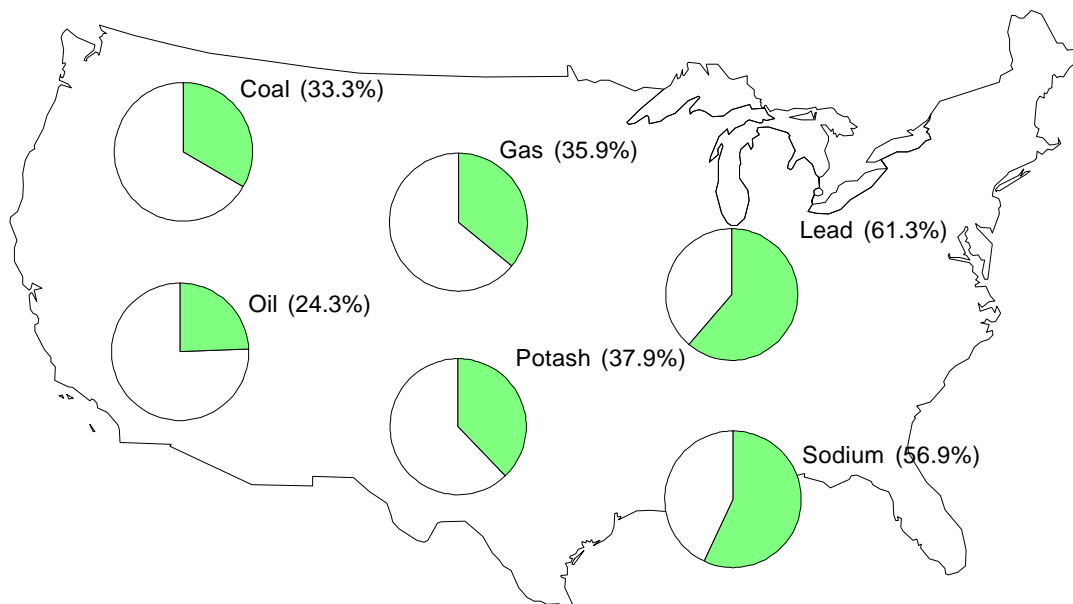
	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
<i>Oil</i>			
1950-86	107,731	14,635	13.6
1987	3,047	535	17.6
1988	2,971	477	16.1
1989	2,779	453	16.3
1990	2,685	485	18.1
1991	2,707	463	17.1
1992	2,617	502	19.2
1993	2,499	505	20.2
1994	2,432	502	20.6
1995	2,394	544	22.7
1996	<u>2,360</u>	<u>574</u>	24.3
Total	134,222	19,675	14.7
<i>Phosphate</i>			
1950-86	1,181,547	125,982	10.7
1987	45,144	5,067	11.2
1988	50,033	7,079	14.1
1989	54,914	6,019	11.0
1990	51,084	5,836	11.4
1991	53,017	6,209	11.7
1992	51,770	6,471	12.5
1993	39,125	6,864	17.5
1994	45,305	6,255	13.8
1995	47,950	5,562	11.6
1996	<u>50,045</u>	<u>5,604</u>	11.2
Total	1,669,934	186,948	11.2
<i>Potash</i>			
1950-86	139,257	114,097	81.9
1987	2,443	1,568	64.2
1988	2,945	1,742	59.2
1989	3,088	2,071	67.1
1990	3,132	2,093	66.8
1991	3,799	2,297	60.5
1992	3,683	2,138	58.1
1993	3,384	1,723	50.9
1994	3,120	1,648	52.8
1995	3,362	876	26.1
1996	<u>3,185</u>	<u>1,207</u>	37.9
Total	171,398	131,460	76.7

Table 11. Summary of selected mineral sales volumes from Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian mineral leases as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Years 1950-96 (cont.)

	U.S. Total	Federal and Indian Total	Percentage of U.S. Total
Sodium			
1950-86	147,371	76,892	52.2
1987	9,273	3,996	43.1
1988	10,030	3,875	38.6
1989	10,290	4,365	42.4
1990	10,478	4,736	45.2
1991	10,317	5,164	50.1
1992	10,710	5,188	48.4
1993	10,231	4,627	45.2
1994	10,602	5,185	48.9
1995	11,494	5,619	48.9
1996	<u>11,581</u>	<u>6,584</u>	56.9
Total	252,377	126,231	50.0

NOTE: 1996 U.S. production data are estimated. Data by calendar year are rounded: oil, including crude oil and condensate, is reported in millions of barrels; natural gas is reported in millions of Mcf; coal, including anthracite, bituminous, and lignite, is reported in millions of short tons; and lead, phosphate, potash, and sodium are reported in thousands of short tons.

SOURCE: U.S. production totals are from "Mineral Commodity Summaries," U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, and "Monthly Energy Review," U.S. Department of Energy. Federal and Indian totals are from Minerals Management Service records.

**Figure 11. Federal and Indian sales volume as a percentage of total U.S. production, Calendar Year 1996**

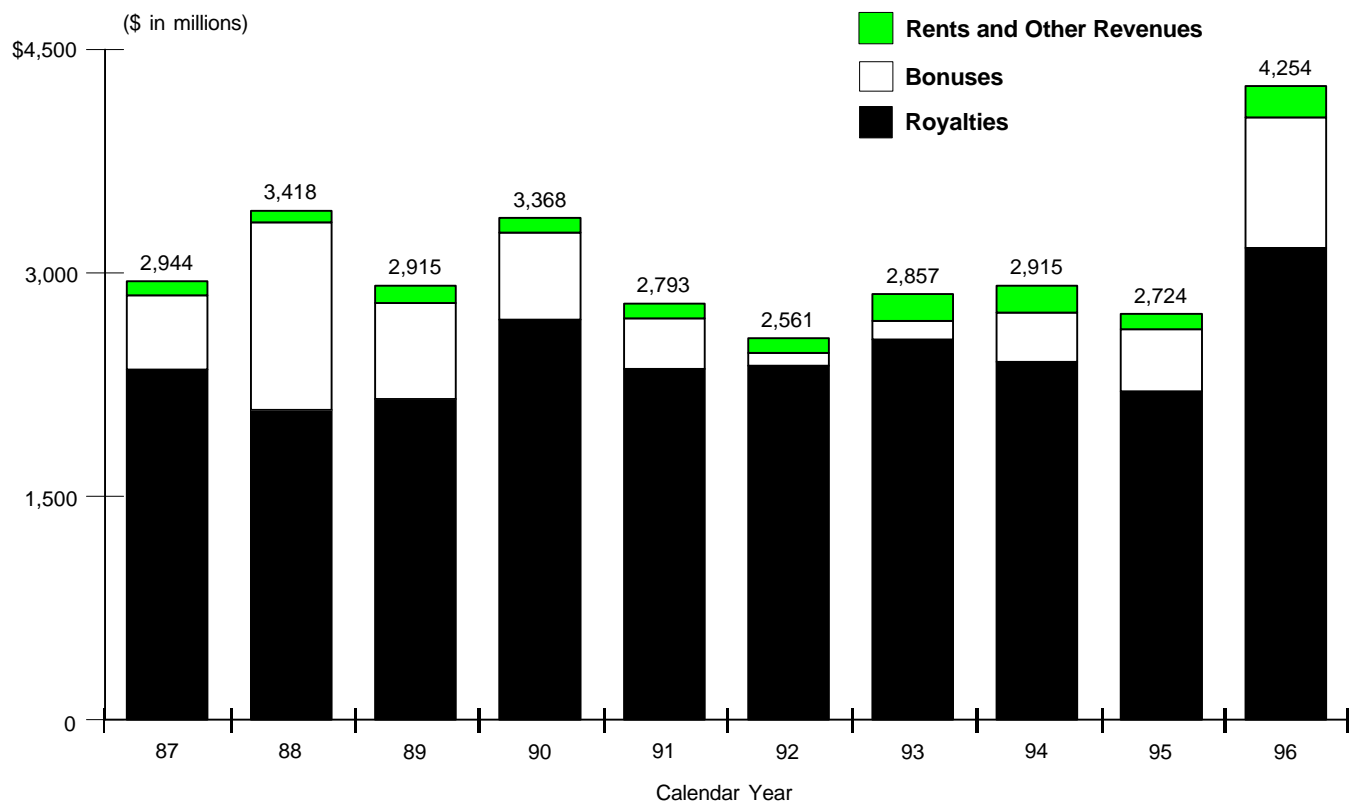


Figure 12. Revenues from OCS leases by source, 1987-96

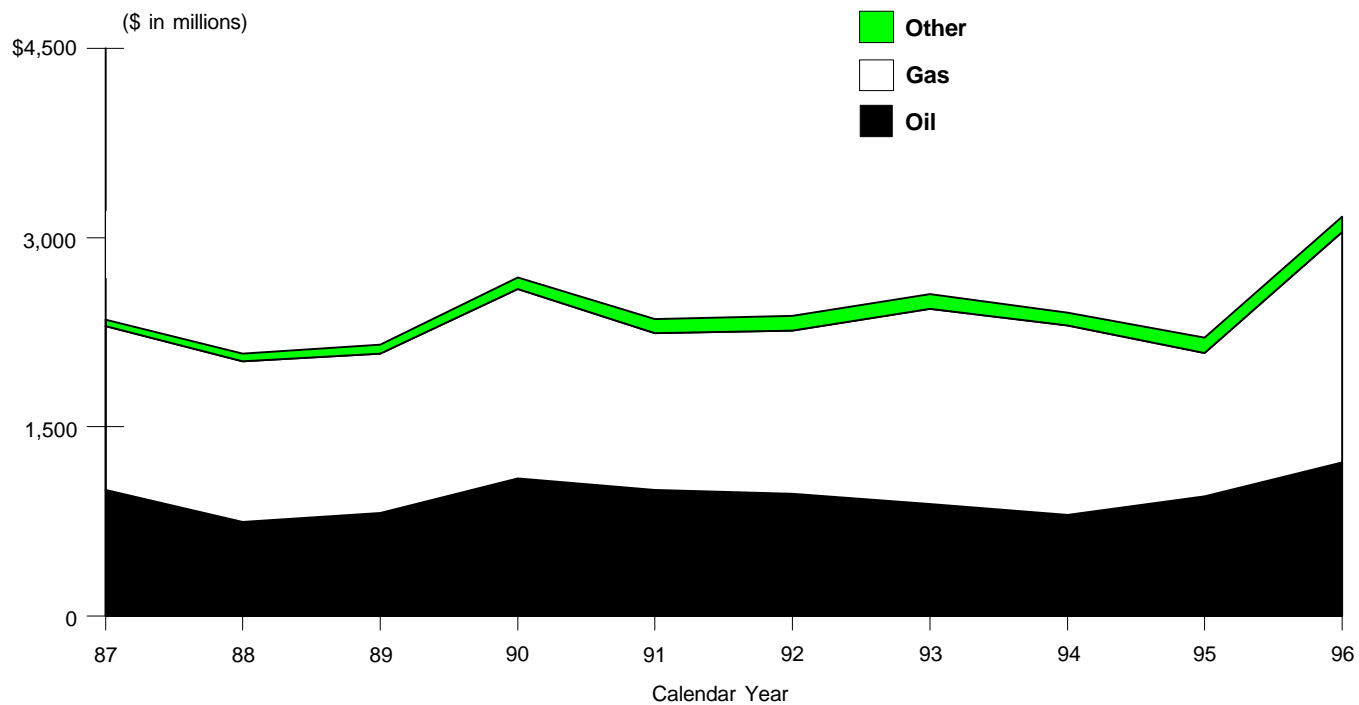


Figure 13. Royalties from OCS leases by commodity, 1987-96

Offshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues jumped 56.2 percent, or \$1.5 billion, in 1996 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 12). The increase was primarily due to higher oil and gas prices and additional revenues collected from offshore oil and gas competitive lease sales. The \$4.3 billion in OCS revenues represented 77.4 percent of the \$5.5 billion cumulative revenues collected on all Federal and Indian mineral leases in 1996 (tables 2 and 3).

Total OCS royalties increased 43.5 percent, or \$959.2 million, from 1995 to 1996. Oil royalties rose \$272 million while gas royalties jumped \$687.9 million. Royalties from other minerals fell \$0.7 million during the year. Royalties from natural gas continue to provide the largest source of OCS mineral income (table 17 and figure 13).

Royalty rates for OCS resources generally range between 12.5 and 16.7 percent of sales value, with most leases employing the 16.7 percent royalty rate. One exception involves net profit share leases (NPSL), introduced in the early 1980's. Under NPSL terms, payors must report the sales volume and sales value from a lease but do not owe a profit share payment until aggregate lease revenues exceed costs.

In 1996 payors reported approximately 0.8 percent of oil and 0.7 percent of gas sales volumes from NPSL's on which profit share payments were not due. Although the percentage profit share extends up to 50 percent for existing leases, no NPSL's reached a profitable status until 1988, and only a few profitable leases existed in 1996.

Oil sales volume from the OCS rose 7.1 percent, from 408.9 million barrels in 1995 to 438 million barrels in 1996. Much of the increase resulted from new projects in the Auger and Mars Fields in the Gulf of Mexico. Auger Field production increased to 70,000 barrels per day in 1996 due to installation of new production facilities. Mars Field production started in August 1996 and was expected to peak at 100,000 barrels per day in early 1997. Oil royalties increased 28.7 percent, or \$272 million, in 1996 (figure 14 and table 17). The additional royalties reflect low world oil inventories and higher international oil demand in the developed and developing nations around the world.

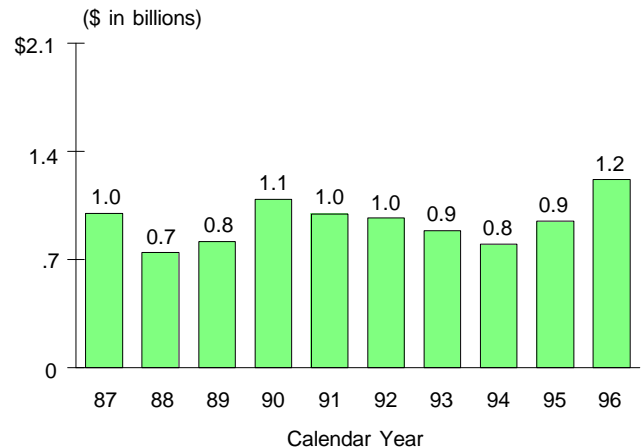


Figure 14. Federal offshore oil royalties, 1987-96

Offshore natural gas sales volume increased 7.1 percent, or 332.1 million Mcf, from 1995 to 1996 (table 17). The majority of the increase occurred in the Gulf of Mexico with a modest addition on the California OCS (table 16). Offshore gas royalties jumped 58.4 percent, from \$1.2 billion in 1995 to \$1.9 billion in 1996 (figure 15 and table 17).

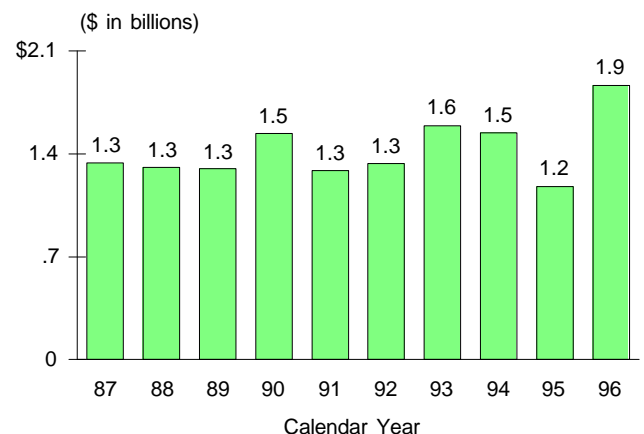


Figure 15. Federal offshore gas royalties, 1987-96

The U.S. Department of Energy advises that the average wellhead price for natural gas rose over 40 percent in 1996.

The increase resulted from cold weather and rapid declines in gas inventories that were already low at the beginning of the year.

Royalties from minerals other than oil and gas on the OCS fell 0.8 percent, from \$81.3 million in 1995 to \$80.6 million in 1996 (figure 16 and table 17). A decline in sulfur royalties was offset, in part, by increases in royalties from gas plant products and gas lost, or gas that was flared or vented.

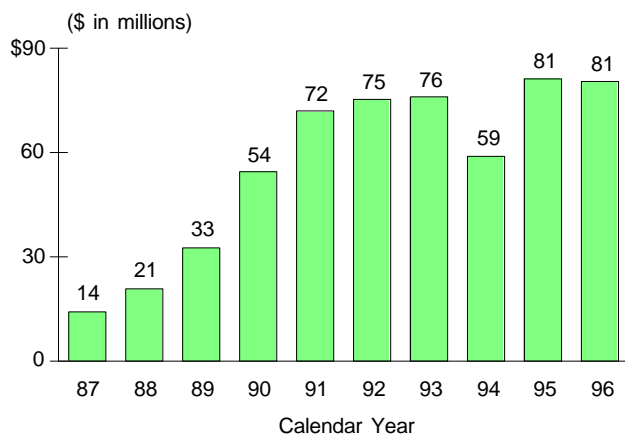


Figure 16. Federal offshore other royalties, 1987-96

Offshore oil royalties accounted for 81.3 percent of all oil royalties collected, while offshore gas royalties produced 83.9 percent of all gas royalties collected and disbursed by the U.S. Department of the Interior from Federal and Indian lands in 1996 (table 3 and figure 18).

Rent collections rose from \$87.3 million in 1995 to \$158.7 million in 1996 (table 18). The increase reflects the addition of new oil and gas acreage in the Gulf of Mexico as a result of recent competitive lease sales.

The Minerals Management Service divides the OCS into four regions for lease administration: the Alaska,

Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific OCS regions. The regions are then divided into multiple planning areas.

Bonus revenues from offshore competitive OCS oil and gas lease sales rose \$464.2 million, from \$414 million in 1995 to \$878.2 million in 1996 (table 20 and figure 22). The growth in revenues is attributed to advances in three-dimensional seismology, innovations in horizontal drilling, improved underwater techniques, recent subsalt discoveries in the Gulf of Mexico, and increased competition by independent producers in shallow water properties in the Gulf. One sale was conducted on the Alaskan OCS and two sales were conducted on the Gulf of Mexico OCS in 1996. No competitive lease sales have been conducted on the Atlantic OCS since 1983 nor on the Pacific OCS since 1984 (table 19 and figure 22).

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, rose from \$15.7 million in 1995 to \$50.8 million in 1996. Significant increases were observed on the Louisiana and Texas OCS (table 21).

One Pacific and nine Gulf of Mexico offshore royalty-in-kind (RIK) contracts were in effect at the beginning of 1996. One Gulf refiner sold his refinery and terminated his contract during the year. The offshore refiners purchased 30.7 million barrels of RIK crude valued at \$520.5 million in 1996. This represents a significant jump from 19.3 million barrels purchased in 1995 with a value of \$322 million (table 36). The increase in royalty value is primarily due to higher prices resulting from low world inventories of oil and higher international demand, particularly in the developing nations.

There were 6,400 offshore leases, licenses, and permits on 32.8 million acres under the supervision of the Department at the end of 1996 (tables 43 and 44). This included 1,837 producing or producible OCS oil and gas leases on 8.7 million acres (tables 37 and 38).

Table 12. Calendar Year 1996 summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas	5,024,420,807	\$11,767,527,942	\$1,865,740,523
Gas Lost	95,131	206,478	26,878
Gas Plant Products	1,605,235,314	553,517,432	69,149,209
Oil	438,003,670	8,009,042,336	1,219,671,224
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Salt	---	---	---
Sulfur	1,958,695	<u>112,992,560</u>	<u>11,398,773</u>
Total		\$20,443,286,748	\$3,165,986,607

Table 13. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas	120,852,934,408	\$184,628,460,859	\$30,074,219,982
Gas Lost	118,366,398	90,025,219	14,038,767
Gas Plant Products	30,112,402,858	6,188,703,619	728,238,033
Oil	11,092,628,063	151,534,070,530	24,350,775,093
Oil Lost	88,499	822,824	136,094
Salt	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur	26,511,778	<u>1,142,500,444</u>	<u>102,750,842</u>
Total		\$343,586,005,688	\$55,270,334,323

Table 14. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Alabama			
Gas	112,048,651	\$ 273,898,942	\$ 44,278,290
Gas Plant Products	408,886	130,843	10,860
Oil	19,306	133,345	19,507
Sulfur	27,181	1,059,986	49,378
Subtotal		\$ 275,223,116	\$ 44,358,035
Offshore California			
Gas	37,822,941	\$ 68,841,548	\$ 10,303,944
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	24,688,917	8,008,916	304,071
Oil	67,804,200	861,967,087	135,657,660
Sulfur	4,259	33,908	1,135
Subtotal		\$ 938,851,459	\$ 146,266,810
Offshore Gulf of Mexico			
Gas	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	---	---	---
Oil	---	---	---
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ ---	\$ ---
Offshore Louisiana			
Gas	3,898,234,094	\$ 9,252,276,099	\$1,455,013,568
Gas Lost	95,131	206,478	26,878
Gas Plant Products	1,467,152,315	512,036,744	64,360,438
Oil	349,101,048	6,734,245,593	1,019,010,372
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Salt	---	---	---
Sulfur	1,927,255	111,898,666	11,348,260
Subtotal		\$16,610,663,580	\$2,549,759,516
Offshore Mississippi			
Gas	3,441,362	\$ 8,610,789	\$ 1,419,531
Oil	453	7,094	1,182
Subtotal		\$ 8,617,883	\$ 1,420,713

Table 14. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Texas			
Gas	972,873,759	\$ 2,163,900,564	\$ 354,725,190
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	112,985,196	33,340,929	4,473,840
Oil	21,078,663	412,689,217	64,982,503
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ 2,609,930,710	\$ 424,181,533
Total		\$20,443,286,748	\$3,165,986,607

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico beyond the section 8(g) boundaries will be listed in this report under "Gulf of Mexico." Revenues from leases issued within each State's 8(g) zone and leases previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

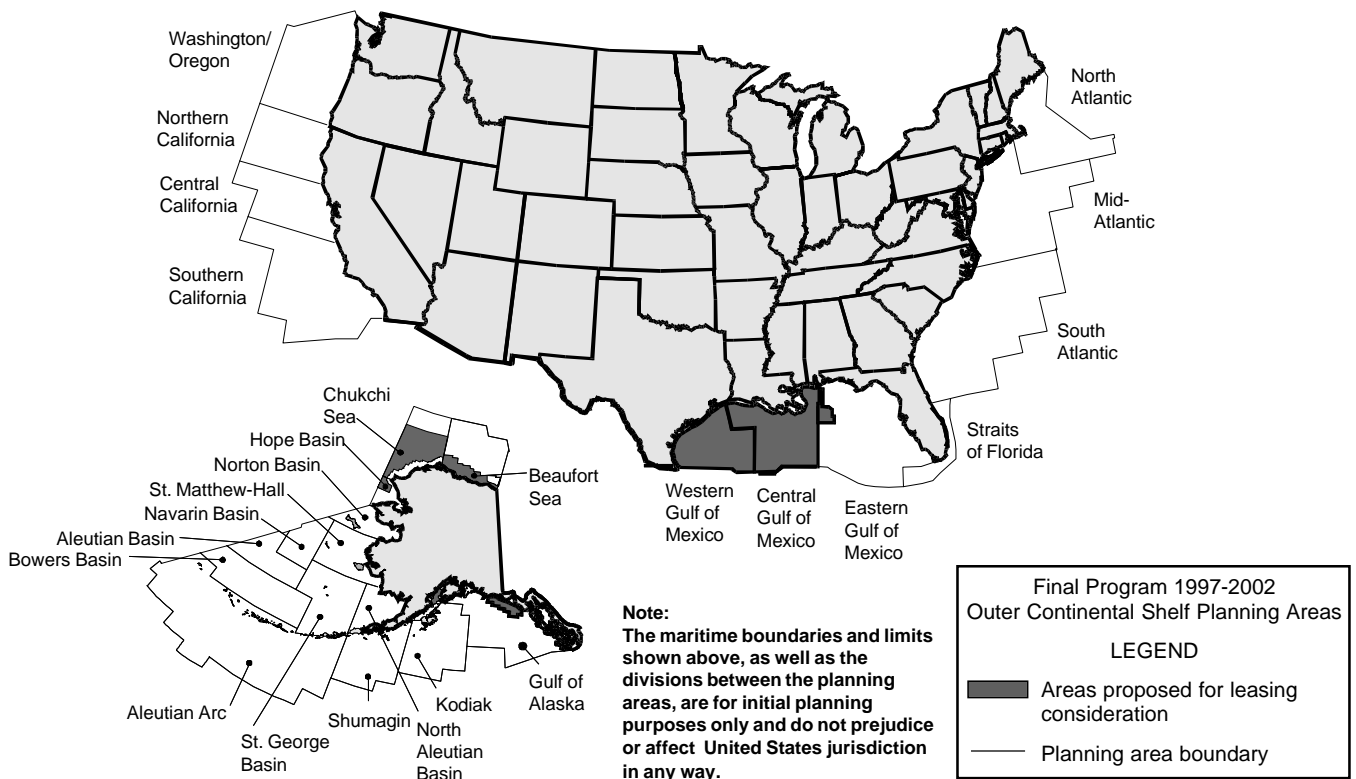
**Fig. 17. Map of OCS regions in current OCS oil and gas leasing program**

Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Alabama			
Gas	466,881,288	\$ 945,674,417	\$ 151,569,503
Gas Plant Products	1,188,518	322,306	24,869
Oil	89,345	935,121	142,855
Sulfur	49,772	1,805,596	121,324
Subtotal		\$ 948,737,440	\$ 151,858,551
Offshore California			
Gas	624,977,829	\$ 1,469,537,456	\$ 245,149,492
Gas Lost	80,705	266,417	67,125
Gas Plant Products	147,764,371	46,861,421	1,992,739
Oil	818,265,114	9,562,505,450	1,697,346,745
Sulfur	21,707	95,554	4,783
Subtotal		\$ 11,079,266,298	\$ 1,944,560,884
Offshore Gulf of Mexico			
Gas	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Gas Lost	---	---	---
Gas Plant Products	---	---	---
Oil	---	---	---
Oil Lost	---	---	---
Subtotal		\$ ---	\$ ---
Offshore Louisiana			
Gas	100,555,293,404	\$143,635,662,685	\$23,190,877,366
Gas Lost	115,664,627	85,802,841	13,312,869
Gas Plant Products	28,583,224,224	5,830,427,037	685,973,090
Oil	9,895,440,724	134,322,906,379	21,441,364,006
Oil Lost	83,969	758,487	125,398
Salt	5,915,959	1,422,193	175,512
Sulfur	26,440,299	1,140,599,294	102,624,735
Subtotal		\$285,017,578,916	\$45,434,452,976
Offshore Mississippi			
Gas	12,435,174	\$ 26,203,688	\$ 4,142,238
Oil	453	7,094	1,182
Subtotal		\$ 26,210,782	\$ 4,143,420

Table 15. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and commodity from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96 (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Offshore Texas			
Gas	19,193,346,713	\$ 38,551,382,613	\$ 6,482,481,383
Gas Lost	2,621,066	3,955,961	658,773
Gas Plant Products	1,380,225,745	311,092,855	40,247,335
Oil	378,832,427	7,647,716,486	1,211,920,305
Oil Lost	4,530	64,337	10,696
Subtotal		\$ 46,514,212,252	\$ 7,735,318,492
Total		\$343,586,005,688	\$55,270,334,323

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico beyond the section 8(g) boundaries will be listed in this report under "Gulf of Mexico." Revenues from leases issued within each State's 8(g) zone and leases previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

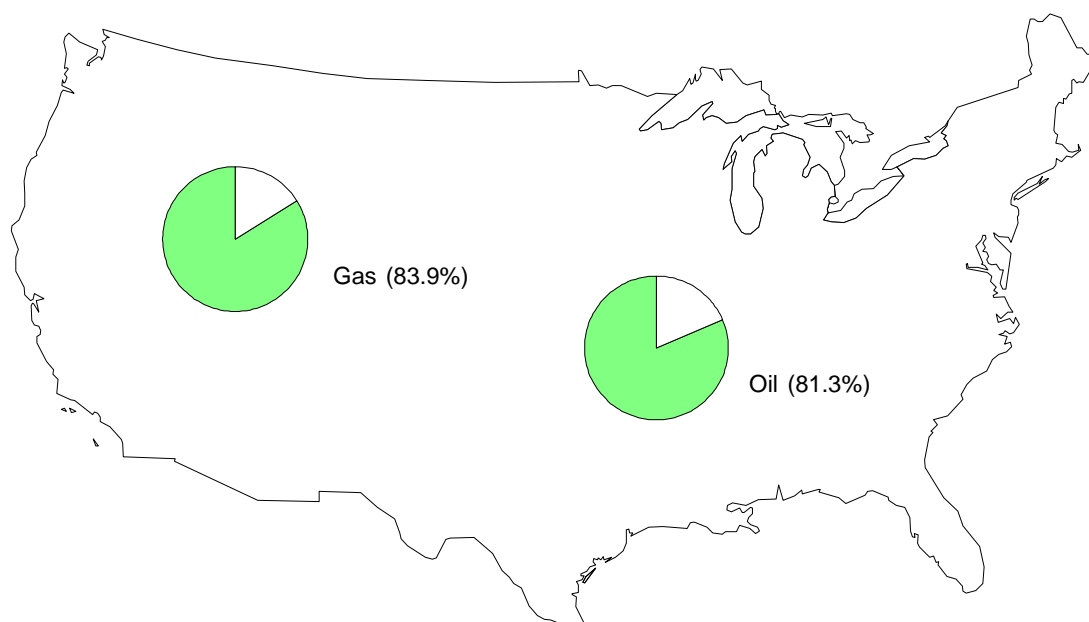
**Figure 18. Federal offshore royalties as a percentage of total Federal and Indian royalties from oil and gas, Calendar Year 1996**

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96

Offshore Alabama	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-91	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	67,280,071	121,995,233	18,743,011
1993	76,561,233	167,413,886	27,791,761
1994	102,295,379	207,700,582	33,287,070
1995	108,695,954	174,665,774	27,469,371
1996	<u>112,048,651</u>	<u>273,898,942</u>	<u>44,278,290</u>
Total	466,881,288	\$945,674,417	\$151,569,503
Oil			
1953-91	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	3,209	58,687	9,742
1993	2,630	44,002	3,837
1994	46,112	569,020	90,730
1995	18,088	130,067	19,039
1996	<u>19,306</u>	<u>133,345</u>	<u>19,507</u>
Total	89,345	\$ 935,121	\$ 142,855
Other			
1953-91	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1992	N/A	9,464	1,116
1993	N/A	9,407	533
1994	N/A	164,593	13,747
1995	N/A	753,609	70,559
1996	<u>N/A</u>	<u>1,190,829</u>	<u>60,238</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 2,127,902	\$ 146,193

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96 (cont.)

Offshore California	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-86	242,804,524	\$ 504,897,819	\$ 93,627,474
1987	40,986,158	111,589,318	18,085,583
1988	34,570,638	92,648,015	15,086,166
1989	28,574,912	77,322,251	12,920,381
1990	38,531,764	107,345,547	17,822,908
1991	40,626,577	116,722,285	19,536,916
1992	40,873,660	111,075,007	18,325,587
1993	42,082,090	116,076,588	16,859,977
1994	41,679,064	100,051,242	13,375,225
1995	36,425,501	62,967,836	9,205,331
1996	<u>37,822,941</u>	<u>68,841,548</u>	<u>10,303,944</u>
Total	624,977,829	\$1,469,537,456	\$ 245,149,492
Oil			
1953-86	368,973,291	\$4,368,516,898	\$ 865,063,373
1987	33,556,686	423,213,631	75,690,692
1988	32,615,118	322,221,171	53,723,584
1989	33,072,161	401,679,836	69,618,869
1990	33,312,719	540,919,648	94,552,896
1991	29,146,090	359,942,223	64,141,789
1992	41,222,801	475,004,760	71,952,589
1993	50,078,144	500,723,181	70,532,436
1994	57,229,464	530,007,444	78,969,744
1995	71,254,440	778,309,571	117,443,113
1996	<u>67,804,200</u>	<u>861,967,087</u>	<u>135,657,660</u>
Total	818,265,114	\$9,562,505,450	\$1,697,346,745
Other			
1953-86	N/A	\$ 1,282,598	\$ 159,013
1987	N/A	---	---
1988	N/A	108,824	9,447
1989	N/A	679,216	48,216
1990	N/A	1,211,010	103,490
1991	N/A	2,319,136	187,910
1992	N/A	1,351,882	76,360
1993	N/A	8,126,456	202,481
1994	N/A	10,198,793	368,423
1995	N/A	13,902,653	604,101
1996	N/A	<u>8,042,824</u>	<u>305,206</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 47,223,392	\$ 2,064,647

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96 (cont.)

Offshore Gulf of Mexico	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
Total	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Oil			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	---	---	---
Total	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	N/A	---	---
1996	N/A	---	---
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96 (cont.)

<i>Offshore Louisiana</i>	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-86	66,523,816,921	\$ 78,056,709,070	\$12,722,501,671
1987	3,180,107,195	5,775,180,843	935,053,158
1988	3,096,881,628	5,705,494,358	919,994,644
1989	3,006,576,061	5,590,014,727	912,525,885
1990	3,706,324,044	6,914,198,999	1,116,561,923
1991	3,289,968,602	5,811,082,617	938,334,655
1992	3,338,101,447	5,903,755,520	952,478,988
1993	3,386,808,653	7,391,111,524	1,176,770,756
1994	3,492,406,762	7,392,495,136	1,156,632,134
1995	3,636,067,997	5,843,343,792	905,009,984
1996	<u>3,898,234,094</u>	<u>9,252,276,099</u>	<u>1,455,013,568</u>
Total	100,555,293,404	\$143,635,662,685	\$23,190,877,366
Oil			
1953-86	7,007,231,977	\$ 82,248,749,672	\$13,449,655,802
1987	307,950,881	5,489,216,879	855,192,774
1988	261,936,530	4,086,676,490	632,688,293
1989	246,207,653	4,389,950,817	677,807,033
1990	264,670,535	5,853,558,285	905,427,960
1991	262,647,733	5,458,022,367	853,869,905
1992	288,918,208	5,405,365,602	825,715,275
1993	293,443,881	5,039,146,117	761,923,302
1994	293,077,191	4,392,199,355	676,173,705
1995	320,255,087	5,225,775,202	783,899,585
1996	<u>349,101,048</u>	<u>6,734,245,593</u>	<u>1,019,010,372</u>
Total	9,895,440,724	\$134,322,906,379	\$21,441,364,006
Other			
1953-86	N/A	\$ 2,553,397,721	\$ 271,671,175
1987	N/A	88,715,367	12,962,808
1988	N/A	157,306,523	19,316,494
1989	N/A	243,639,283	30,762,803
1990	N/A	451,993,493	51,105,420
1991	N/A	600,250,114	67,188,354
1992	N/A	621,007,036	70,404,894
1993	N/A	579,095,327	70,950,595
1994	N/A	489,680,521	56,147,263
1995	N/A	649,782,579	75,966,222
1996	N/A	<u>624,141,888</u>	<u>75,735,576</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 7,059,009,852	\$ 802,211,604

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96 (cont.)

Offshore Mississippi	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	6,432,489	13,520,396	2,042,599
1995	2,561,323	4,072,503	680,108
1996	<u>3,441,362</u>	<u>8,610,789</u>	<u>1,419,531</u>
Total	12,435,174	\$26,203,688	\$4,142,238
Oil			
1953-93	---	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	---	---	---
1995	---	---	---
1996	<u>453</u>	<u>7,094</u>	<u>1,182</u>
Total	453	\$ 7,094	\$ 1,182
Other			
1953-93	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---
1994	N/A	---	---
1995	N/A	---	---
1996	<u>N/A</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	N/A	\$ ---	\$ ---

Table 16. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by area and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96 (cont.)

Offshore Texas	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-86	7,949,385,761	\$17,714,218,610	\$2,969,373,001
1987	1,204,488,337	2,247,918,432	384,622,693
1988	1,178,422,561	2,147,898,236	375,221,062
1989	1,165,112,953	2,171,092,310	374,747,729
1990	1,348,075,361	2,436,768,679	404,979,925
1991	1,184,936,494	1,962,252,569	329,019,995
1992	1,239,389,547	2,028,031,701	344,239,137
1993	1,027,937,755	2,218,833,205	370,415,509
1994	1,014,204,135	2,038,747,553	339,659,717
1995	908,520,050	1,421,720,754	235,477,425
1996	<u>972,873,759</u>	<u>2,163,900,564</u>	<u>354,725,190</u>
Total	19,193,346,713	\$38,551,382,613	\$6,482,481,383
Oil			
1953-86	151,574,446	\$ 3,499,416,522	\$ 563,616,830
1987	24,634,142	432,622,928	68,390,025
1988	26,115,776	406,007,277	61,042,482
1989	25,887,841	463,927,147	71,165,593
1990	26,439,927	586,059,755	90,972,456
1991	23,899,428	500,408,109	78,554,391
1992	23,582,162	439,238,026	70,375,096
1993	19,151,111	334,497,433	52,546,098
1994	19,121,540	279,327,650	44,004,316
1995	17,347,391	293,522,422	46,270,515
1996	<u>21,078,663</u>	<u>412,689,217</u>	<u>64,982,503</u>
Total	378,832,427	\$ 7,647,716,486	\$1,211,920,305
Other			
1953-86	N/A	\$ 58,658,113	\$ 7,242,015
1987	N/A	7,177,760	1,166,293
1988	N/A	11,151,041	1,519,441
1989	N/A	14,377,118	1,793,054
1990	N/A	24,287,594	3,272,545
1991	N/A	35,275,907	4,682,934
1992	N/A	37,499,542	4,857,025
1993	N/A	37,167,899	4,935,545
1994	N/A	18,929,040	2,349,650
1995	N/A	37,248,210	4,624,462
1996	N/A	<u>33,340,929</u>	<u>4,473,840</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 315,113,153	\$ 40,916,804

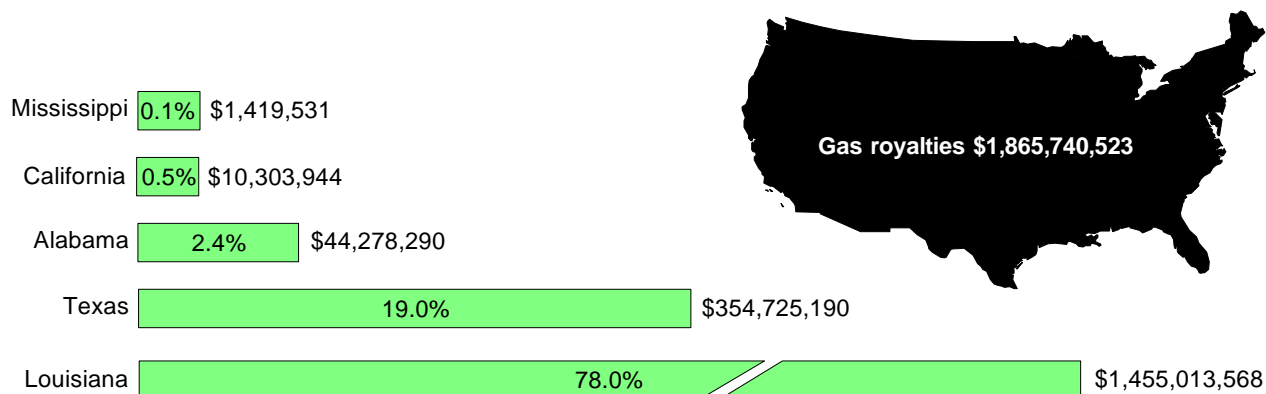


Figure 19. Federal offshore gas royalties by State, Calendar Year 1996

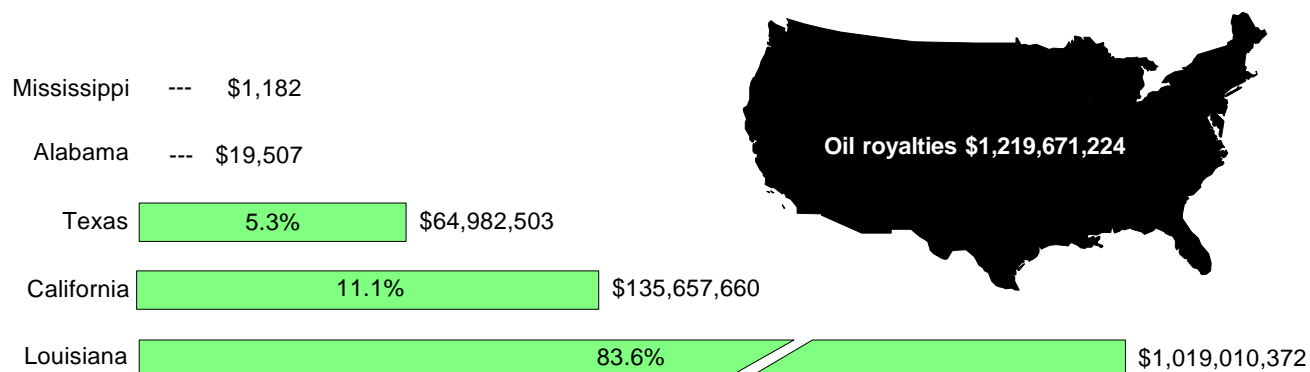


Figure 20. Federal offshore oil royalties by State, Calendar Year 1996

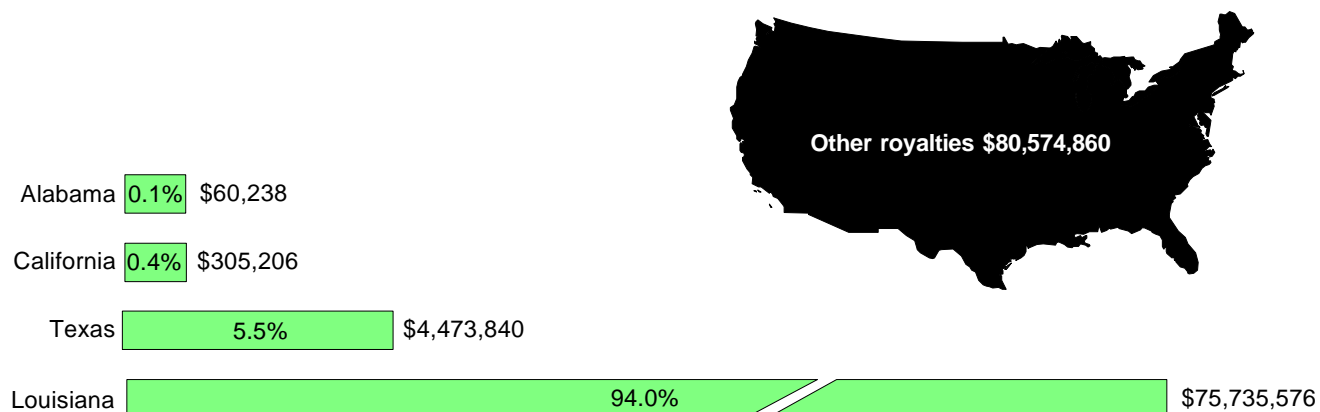


Figure 21. Federal offshore other royalties by State, Calendar Year 1996

Table 17. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and year from OCS mineral leases, Calendar Years 1953-96

Offshore Totals	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas			
1953-86	74,716,007,206	\$ 96,275,825,499	\$15,785,502,146
1987	4,425,581,690	8,134,688,593	1,337,761,434
1988	4,309,874,827	7,946,040,609	1,310,301,872
1989	4,200,263,926	7,838,429,288	1,300,193,995
1990	5,092,931,169	9,458,313,225	1,539,364,756
1991	4,515,531,673	7,890,057,471	1,286,891,566
1992	4,685,644,725	8,164,857,461	1,333,786,723
1993	4,533,389,731	9,893,435,203	1,591,838,003
1994	4,657,017,829	9,752,514,909	1,544,996,745
1995	4,692,270,825	7,506,770,659	1,177,842,219
1996	<u>5,024,420,807</u>	<u>11,767,527,942</u>	<u>1,865,740,523</u>
Total	120,852,934,408	\$184,628,460,859	\$30,074,219,982
Oil			
1953-86	7,527,779,714	\$ 90,116,683,092	\$14,878,336,005
1987	366,141,709	6,345,053,438	999,273,491
1988	320,667,424	4,814,904,938	747,454,359
1989	305,167,655	5,255,557,800	818,591,495
1990	324,423,181	6,980,537,688	1,090,953,312
1991	315,693,251	6,318,372,699	996,566,085
1992	353,726,380	6,319,667,075	968,052,702
1993	362,675,766	5,874,410,733	885,005,673
1994	369,474,307	5,202,103,469	799,238,495
1995	408,875,006	6,297,737,262	947,632,252
1996	<u>438,003,670</u>	<u>8,009,042,336</u>	<u>1,219,671,224</u>
Total	11,092,628,063	\$151,534,070,530	\$24,350,775,093
Other			
1953-86	N/A	\$ 2,613,338,432	\$ 279,072,203
1987	N/A	95,893,127	14,129,101
1988	N/A	168,566,388	20,845,382
1989	N/A	258,695,617	32,604,073
1990	N/A	477,492,097	54,481,455
1991	N/A	637,845,157	72,059,198
1992	N/A	659,867,924	75,339,395
1993	N/A	624,399,089	76,089,154
1994	N/A	518,972,947	58,879,083
1995	N/A	701,687,051	81,265,344
1996	N/A	<u>666,716,470</u>	<u>80,574,860</u>
Total	N/A	\$ 7,423,474,299	\$ 845,339,248

Table 18. Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-96

	1953-86	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Alabama	\$ 2,559,192	\$ 548,601	\$ 130,884	\$ 160,020	\$ 155,469	\$ 141,522
Alaska	42,972,014	7,677,314	16,915,379	18,708,334	15,255,133	15,243,423
Atlantic States	34,196,821	1,757,182	1,308,672	1,161,216	1,179,648	(676,985)
California	31,301,986	1,848,659	1,130,759	1,104,568	901,733	640,071
Florida	10,249,057	---	1,972,047	(14,825)	88,527	110,191
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	269,162,895	52,115,828	35,752,757	48,498,402	55,568,777	59,126,732
Mississippi	988,789	138,240	17,280	51,840	69,120	51,840
Oregon	3,759,021	---	---	---	---	---
Texas	88,906,933	10,556,888	5,640,007	9,578,098	6,120,723	3,478,608
Washington	<u>1,399,080</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$485,495,788	\$74,642,712	\$62,867,785	\$79,247,653	\$79,339,130	\$78,115,402

Table 18. Summary of rents by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1953-96 (cont.)

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1953-96	
\$ 147,523	\$ 319,721	\$ 740,244	\$ 999,444	\$ 570,027	\$ 6,472,647	Alabama
7,374,262	4,392,274	949,685	1,028,693	1,644,150	132,160,661	Alaska
92,160	---	312,839	432,521	1,015,687	40,779,761	Atlantic States
402,180	54,144	50,980	(64,148)	(26,465)	37,344,467	California
105,807	114,606	107,177	68,172	85,558	12,886,317	Florida
---	---	---	---	82,101,722	82,101,722	Gulf of Mexico
49,087,621	29,268,366	30,003,884	62,526,069	53,231,380	744,342,711	Louisiana
107,686	51,840	46,080	379,459	46,080	1,948,254	Mississippi
---	---	---	---	---	3,759,021	Oregon
2,381,572	5,585,737	7,655,697	21,953,650	20,011,910	181,869,823	Texas
---	---	---	---	---	1,399,080	Washington
\$59,698,811	\$39,786,688	\$39,866,586	\$87,323,860	\$158,680,049	\$1,245,064,464	Total

NOTE: Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico beyond the section 8(g) boundaries will be listed in this report under "Gulf of Mexico." Revenues from leases issued within each State's 8(g) zone and leases previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

Table 19. Calendar Year 1996 bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by area

	Sale No.	Sale Date	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
Alaska					
Beaufort Sea	144	9-18-96	29	100,026	\$ 14,429,363
Atlantic	No leasing activity since 1983				
Gulf of Mexico					
Central	157	4-24-96	902	4,641,292	511,555,568
Western	161	9-25-96	606	3,407,403	352,180,828
Pacific	No leasing activity since 1984				
Total			1,537	8,148,721	\$878,165,759

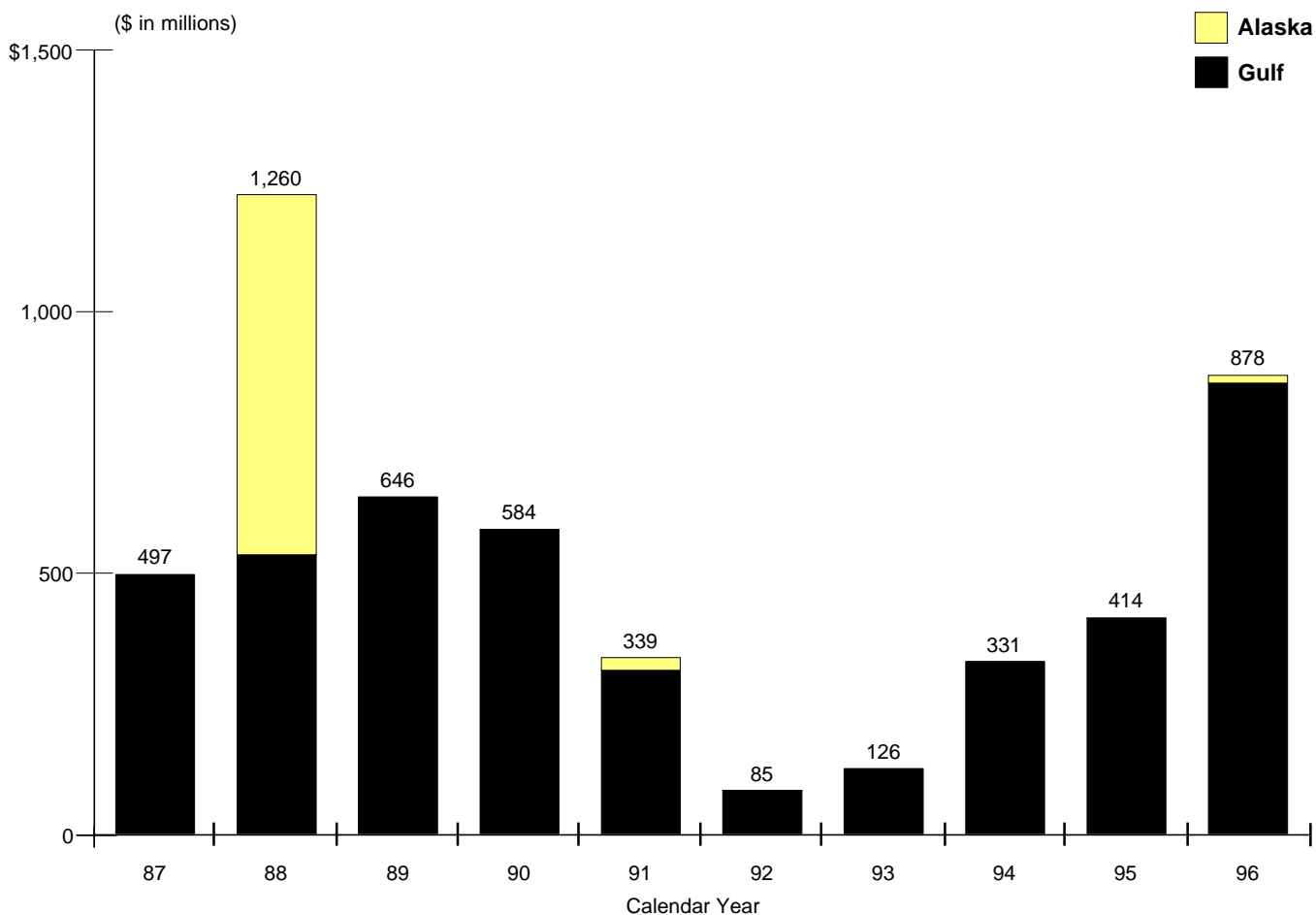
**Figure 22. Bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts by OCS region, 1987-96**

Table 20. Summary of bonuses paid on lease sales of OCS oil and gas tracts, Calendar Years 1954-96

	No. of Sales	Tracts Leased	Acres Leased	Bonuses Paid
1954*	3	114	486,870	\$ 140,969,005
1955.	1	121	402,567	108,528,726
1959	2	42	171,300	89,746,992
1960**	2	148	707,026	282,717,065
1962	3	420	1,929,177	489,481,061
1963	1	57	312,945	12,807,337
1964	2	124	613,524	95,874,327
1965*	1	50	72,000	33,740,309
1966	3	42	141,768	209,199,893
1967**	2	159	746,951	510,109,742
1968	3	197	934,164	1,346,487,097
1969*	3	40	114,282	111,660,685
1970	2	138	598,540	945,064,773
1971	1	11	37,222	96,304,523
1972	2	178	826,195	2,251,347,556
1973	2	187	1,032,570	3,082,462,611
1974	4	356	1,762,158	5,022,860,815
1975	4	321	1,679,877	1,088,133,152
1976	4	246	1,277,937	2,242,898,467
1977	2	211	1,100,734	1,568,564,745
1978	4	249	1,297,274	1,767,042,064
1979	6	351	1,767,443	5,078,861,692
1980	3	218	1,134,227	4,204,640,257
1981	7	430	2,265,537	6,652,980,897
1982	5	357	1,886,360	3,987,490,009
1983	8	1,251	6,587,823	5,749,016,369
1984	6	1,387	7,397,939	3,928,876,308
1985	3	681	3,573,554	1,557,650,714
1986	2	142	734,418	187,094,747
1987	2	640	3,447,809	497,247,006
1988***	7	1,621	8,838,943	1,259,548,738
1989	2	1,049	5,580,867	645,617,410
1990	2	825	4,263,446	584,301,918
1991	4	676	3,413,560	338,856,549
1992	2	204	1,020,919	84,784,975
1993	2	336	1,714,458	126,467,246
1994	2	560	2,775,014	331,367,072
1995	2	835	4,341,665	414,007,620
1996	3	1,537	8,148,721	878,165,759
Total	119	16,511	85,137,784	\$58,002,976,231

* Sales include one sulfur lease.

** Sales include one salt lease.

*** Sales include one salt and sulfur lease.

Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-96

	1957-86	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Alabama	\$ 85,356	\$ 101,859	\$ 209,011	\$ 191,949	\$ 252,089	\$ 248,742
Alaska	221,330	71,320	130,696	102,480	84,048	67,568
Atlantic States	73,728	---	---	---	---	---
California	2,221,848	434,917	646,162	526,300	551,205	441,400
Gulf of Mexico	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	41,300,092	19,239,027	8,727,373	26,261,190	16,028,740	15,444,167
Mississippi	---	15,594	32,874	15,594	49,731	49,731
Texas	<u>11,945,575</u>	<u>1,536,615</u>	<u>7,076,705</u>	<u>11,793,401</u>	<u>2,332,435</u>	<u>4,426,090</u>
Total	\$55,847,929	\$21,399,332	\$16,822,821	\$38,890,914	\$19,298,248	\$20,677,698

Table 21. Summary of other revenues by area from OCS leases, Calendar Years 1957-96 (cont.)

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1957-96	
\$ 1,691,097	\$ (13,741)	\$ 129,294	\$ (679,998)	\$ 363,036	\$ 2,578,694	Alabama
67,568	67,568	86,000	86,000	98,945	1,083,523	Alaska
---	---	---	---	---	73,728	Atlantic States
997,354	3,068,787	343,906	(1,176,725)	521,887	8,577,041	California
---	---	---	---	2,317	2,317	Gulf of Mexico
33,533,897	119,445,081	141,190,812	19,803,444	40,394,227	481,368,050	Louisiana
67,011	299,731	280,911	90,589	(8,289)	893,477	Mississippi
<u>3,386,119</u>	<u>14,859,633</u>	<u>(1,094,099)</u>	<u>(2,440,656)</u>	<u>9,436,809</u>	<u>63,258,627</u>	Texas
\$39,743,046	\$137,727,059	\$140,936,824	\$15,682,654	\$50,808,932	\$557,835,457	Total

NOTE: This table was formerly titled "Summary of minimum royalties by area from OCS leases." The revenues in this table include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995.

Boundaries for offshore State areas have not been legally defined beyond the area identified in section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. Beginning in 1996, revenues from new offshore leases issued in the Gulf of Mexico beyond the section 8(g) boundaries will be listed in this report under "Gulf of Mexico." Revenues from leases issued within each State's 8(g) zone and leases previously identified with a particular State will continue to be listed under that State.

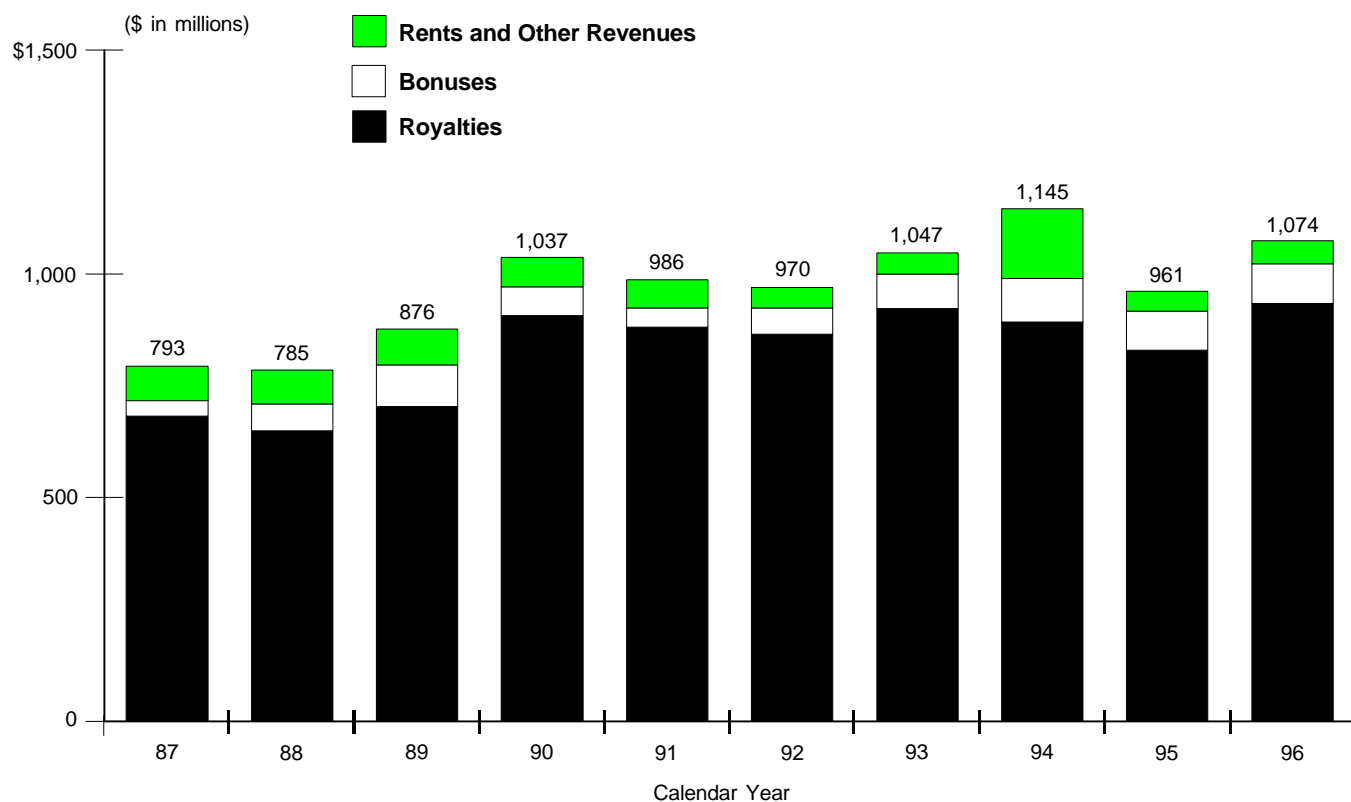


Figure 23. Revenues from Federal onshore leases by source, 1987-96

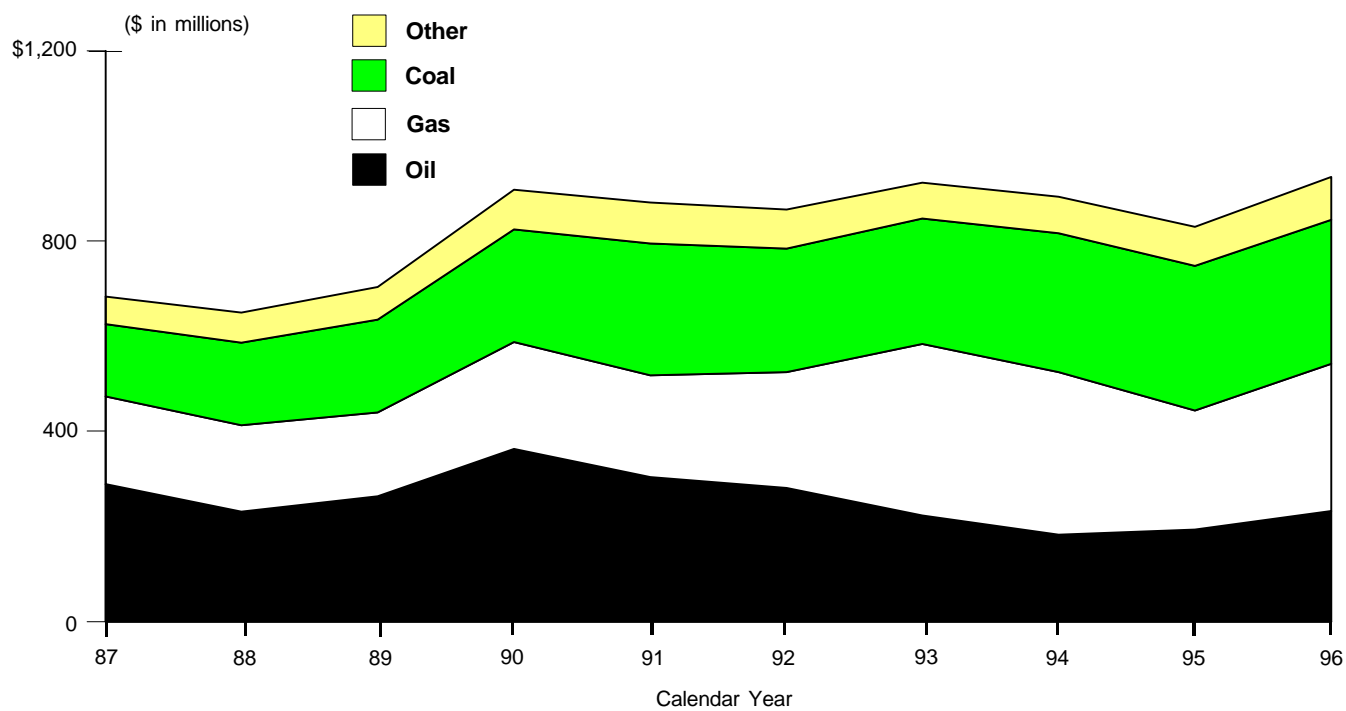


Figure 24. Royalties from Federal onshore leases by commodity, 1987-96

Onshore Federal Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, bonuses, and other revenues from Federal onshore lands rose 11.7 percent, or \$112.5 million, from 1995 to 1996 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 23). The increase was primarily due to additional oil and gas royalty collections as a result of higher oil and gas prices during the year.

Royalties comprised 87.1 percent of the revenues generated from onshore mineral leases in 1996. Cumulative Federal onshore royalties were up 12.6 percent, from \$829.9 million in 1995 to \$934.6 million in 1996. A significant rise in oil and gas royalties was offset, in part, by a modest decline in coal royalties during the period (table 22 and figure 24).

Oil sales volume on Federal onshore lands remained stable at 121.5 million barrels in 1996 while royalty revenues rose 20.2 percent, from \$193.3 million in 1995 to \$232.4 million in 1996 (table 22 and figure 25).

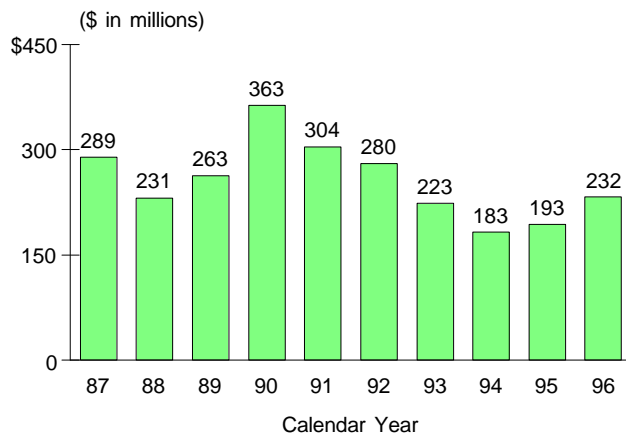


Figure 25. Federal onshore oil royalties, 1987-96

The increase in royalties is tied to the price structure of the world oil market. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) reports that oil demand in both the developed and developing nations around the world grew in 1996. The increase was particularly evident in the developing nations with an average annual growth rate of 6 percent in China, 6.5 percent in surrounding Asian nations, and 2.5 percent in Africa, Latin America, and the Middle East. Increased international demand for oil caused average crude oil prices in the United States to rise over \$3 per barrel during the year.

Onshore gas sales volume was up 9.3 percent, or nearly 161.3 million Mcf in 1996. Gas royalties jumped 23.8 percent, from \$250.3 million in 1995 to \$309.9 million in 1996 (table 22 and figure 26).

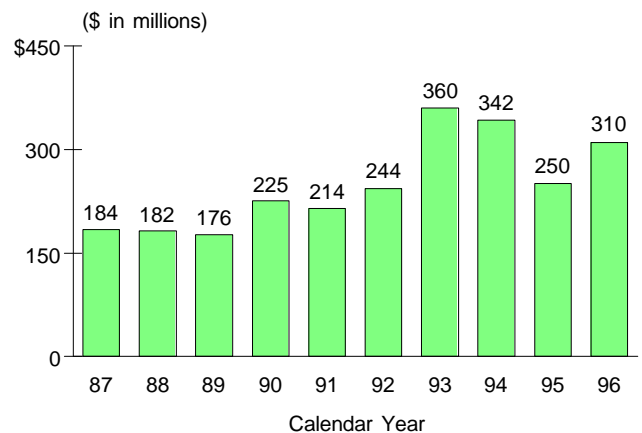


Figure 26. Federal onshore gas royalties, 1987-96

The DOE reports that unusually cold winter weather throughout the Midwest and eastern seaboard in late 1995 and early 1996 sent inventories in underground storage facilities to their lowest levels in 10 years. Cooler than expected weather in the spring and summer provided a strong injection season; however, underground stocks remained below normal with the advent of the heating season. Cold weather in November began depleting stocks, triggering a sharp hike in prices. The DOE advises that natural gas wellhead prices rose an estimated 40 percent during the year, or over \$.55 per Mcf.

Coal sales volume on Federal lands fell 5.8 percent, from 348.5 million short tons in 1995 to 328.2 million short tons in 1996. Coal royalties were down \$1.7 million, or 0.6 percent, during the same period (table 22 and figure 27). Coal production in the United States reached a record 1,064 million short tons in 1996. The electric utility sector consumed over 80 percent of the coal produced during the year. Coal prices to electric utilities fell to a 17-year low as a result of continued gains in mining productivity. The decline in coal prices contributed to reduced royalty collections.

Wyoming continued as the largest producer of coal on Federal lands, accounting for 58.5 percent of coal royalties

in 1996 (tables 22 and 23). Most of the coal mined in Wyoming comes from the southern Powder River Basin. Resource Data International of Boulder, Colorado, reports that 14 of the 20 largest coal mines in the United States are located in the southern Basin, including the 7 largest mines in the Nation. Over 25 percent of all U.S. coal sales originate in this area.

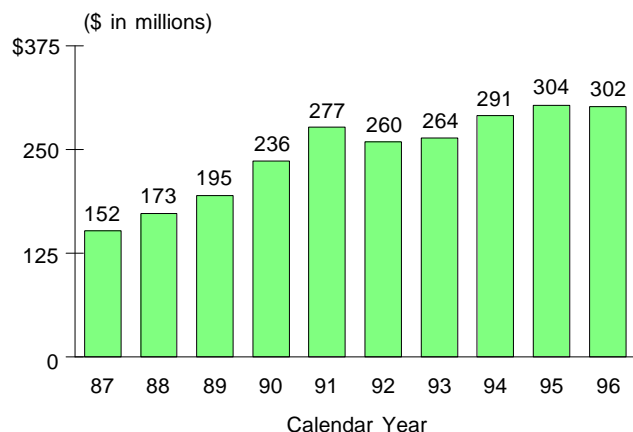


Figure 27. Federal onshore coal royalties, 1987-96

Royalties from mineral resources other than oil, gas, and coal rose 9.2 percent, from \$82.7 million in 1995 to \$90.4 million in 1996 (table 22 and figure 28).

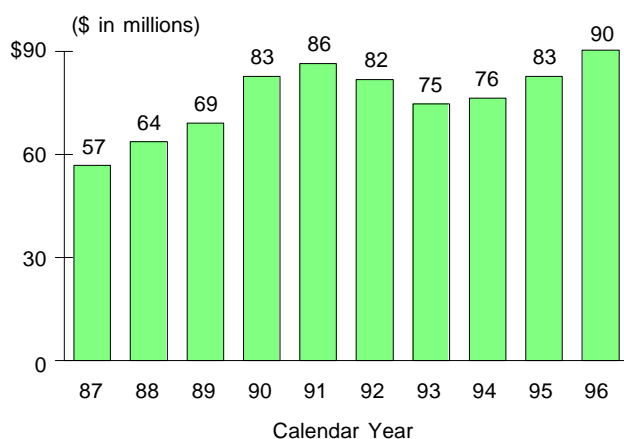


Figure 28. Federal onshore other royalties, 1987-96

Significant increases in royalty revenues from gas plant products, geothermal and heated water sources, lead, potash, and sodium were offset, in part, by declines in royalties from carbon dioxide, copper, phosphate, and sulfur. Gas plant products, geothermal energy, and sodium generated 83.7 percent of the royalties from other Federal onshore mineral commodities during the year (table 23).

Rent receipts were up 11.1 percent, or \$3.8 million, from 1995 to 1996. Significant increases in receipts in Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming were offset, in part, by declines in rent collections in Nevada (table 24).

Accepted bonus bids from all minerals fell nearly \$17.4 million, from \$73.4 million in Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 to \$56 million in FY 1996 (tables 25 and 26). Revenues in tables 25 and 26 reflect bonus bids accepted by the Bureau of Land Management. Accepted bonus bids include both revenues actually collected during the fiscal year and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments, for example, may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale.

Bonus revenues generated from oil and gas lease sales were down over \$15.3 million, from \$47.3 million in FY 1995 to \$32 million in FY 1996 (table 26). Declines in bonus collections in Colorado and Wyoming were offset, in part, by increases in Montana, New Mexico, and Utah.

Bonus revenues from coal sales were down 52.7 percent, from \$26 million in FY 1995 to \$12.3 million in FY 1996. Significant declines in coal bonus receipts in Colorado and Wyoming were offset, in part, by an increase in Utah.

Collections from other revenues, including minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments, rose \$3.5 million, from \$10.3 million in 1995 to \$13.8 million in 1996. Notable increases in collections were recorded in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah. Declines in receipts were observed in California, Kansas, North Dakota, and Wyoming (table 27).

Mineral production in New Mexico and Wyoming continued to dominate Federal onshore lease activity (table 22). The two States collectively received 69.4 percent of the \$457.8 million disbursed to 33 States in FY 1996 (table 34 and figure 41).

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Alabama						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,899,518	468,669	7,188	38,375	49,377	3,463,127
Sales Value	\$ 56,078,664	\$ 25,143,222	\$ 329,671	\$ 1,535,007	\$ 2,314,737	\$ 85,401,301
Royalties	\$ 3,514,833	\$ 984,015	\$ 17,799	\$ 144,547	\$ 169,544	\$ 4,830,738
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,269,864	903,959	1,221,510	1,230,565	1,223,583	6,849,481
Sales Value	\$ 4,940,377	\$ 1,934,071	\$ 2,321,009	\$ 1,903,606	\$ 2,777,356	\$ 13,876,419
Royalties	\$ 588,755	\$ 226,441	\$ 269,561	\$ 218,022	\$ 326,081	\$ 1,628,860
Oil						
Sales Volume	877,725	81,042	84,732	159,063	155,639	1,358,201
Sales Value	\$ 9,284,605	\$ 1,292,681	\$ 1,230,777	\$ 2,478,088	\$ 2,998,252	\$ 17,284,403
Royalties	\$ 1,389,116	\$ 150,122	\$ 132,522	\$ 294,941	\$ 374,636	\$ 2,341,337
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 414,782	\$ 95,599	\$ 112,748	\$ 98,762	\$ 135,140	\$ 857,031
Royalties	\$ 37,266	\$ 5,599	\$ 5,695	\$ 5,550	\$ 7,358	\$ 61,468
Total Royalties	\$ 5,529,970	\$ 1,366,177	\$ 425,577	\$ 663,060	\$ 877,619	\$ 8,862,403
Alaska*						
Coal						
Sales Volume	18,376,127	---	---	---	---	18,376,127
Sales Value	\$ 131,760,234	---	---	---	---	\$ 131,760,234
Royalties	\$ 2,075,108	---	---	---	---	\$ 2,075,108
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,507,275,743	21,378,784	19,560,561	17,184,777	18,709,815	1,584,109,680
Sales Value	\$1,049,067,009	\$38,804,875	\$26,871,748	\$20,579,874	\$25,263,753	\$1,160,587,259
Royalties	\$ 134,798,389	\$ 4,949,452	\$ 3,445,850	\$ 2,647,927	\$ 3,213,394	\$ 149,055,012
Oil						
Sales Volume	213,329,046	1,057,480	1,100,759	862,246	936,021	217,285,552
Sales Value	\$1,224,914,285	\$17,096,337	\$16,504,533	\$14,527,766	\$17,364,249	\$1,290,407,170
Royalties	\$ 148,533,519	\$ 2,120,705	\$ 2,048,039	\$ 1,804,069	\$ 2,159,510	\$ 156,665,842
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 17,294,954	\$ 1,806,696	\$ 1,559,281	\$ 923,314	\$ (1,375,969)	\$ 20,208,276
Royalties	\$ 1,810,286	\$ 147,352	\$ 136,209	\$ 68,579	\$ (154,176)	\$ 2,008,250
Total Royalties	\$ 287,217,302	\$ 7,217,509	\$ 5,630,098	\$ 4,520,575	\$ 5,218,728	\$ 309,804,212

*Beginning in 1984, data do not include sales volume, sales value, or royalty revenues from any lands that have been transferred to Alaska Natives.

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Arizona						
Gas						
Sales Volume	124,822	---	---	---	---	124,822
Sales Value	\$ 62,572	---	---	---	---	\$ 62,572
Royalties	\$ 37,551	---	---	---	---	\$ 37,551
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 8,004,634	---	---	---	---	\$ 8,004,634
Royalties	\$ 519,428	---	---	---	---	\$ 519,428
Total Royalties	\$ 556,979	---	---	---	---	\$ 556,979
Arkansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	119,650,366	12,000,223	10,682,660	10,828,186	10,244,570	163,406,005
Sales Value	\$ 202,321,570	\$ 22,873,891	\$ 19,897,965	\$ 16,513,915	\$ 20,137,483	\$ 281,744,824
Royalties	\$ 26,686,947	\$ 2,960,767	\$ 2,585,619	\$ 2,121,178	\$ 2,712,983	\$ 37,067,494
Oil						
Sales Volume	57,087	1,432	1,303	3,970	1,544	65,336
Sales Value	\$ 306,937	\$ 25,014	\$ 16,430	\$ 55,578	\$ 28,843	\$ 432,802
Royalties	\$ 41,805	\$ 2,688	\$ 2,054	\$ 6,947	\$ 3,605	\$ 57,099
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 2,263,524	\$ 24,899	\$ 32,080	\$ 54,714	\$ 110,492	\$ 2,485,709
Royalties	\$ 90,150	\$ 1,665	\$ 2,104	\$ 3,038	\$ 5,525	\$ 102,482
Total Royalties	\$ 26,818,902	\$ 2,965,120	\$ 2,589,777	\$ 2,131,163	\$ 2,722,113	\$ 37,227,075
California						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,257	---	---	---	---	1,257
Sales Value	\$ 3,190	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,190
Royalties	\$ 299	---	---	---	---	\$ 299
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,662,092,189	13,610,169	13,437,248	14,657,618	14,571,665	1,718,368,889
Sales Value	\$ 514,384,926	\$ 32,780,922	\$ 28,790,115	\$ 22,040,136	\$ 24,029,977	\$ 622,026,076
Royalties	\$ 86,672,892	\$ 3,180,890	\$ 2,839,614	\$ 2,836,489	\$ 2,564,484	\$ 98,094,369
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,500,674,274	19,453,141	18,759,045	26,729,426	21,008,522	1,586,624,408
Sales Value	\$7,571,162,379	\$224,725,212	\$191,771,001	\$272,244,319	\$318,123,197	\$8,578,026,108
Royalties	\$ 911,757,068	\$ 23,816,735	\$ 22,546,232	\$ 26,882,626	\$ 24,469,149	\$1,009,471,810
Other						
Sales Value	\$3,933,806,240	\$247,453,694	\$292,872,652	\$265,523,520	\$316,270,402	\$5,055,926,508
Royalties	\$ 262,474,721	\$ 19,757,312	\$ 25,148,022	\$ 22,359,403	\$ 26,419,452	\$ 356,158,910
Total Royalties	\$1,260,904,980	\$ 46,754,937	\$ 50,533,868	\$ 52,078,518	\$ 53,453,085	\$1,463,725,388

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	216,848,008	12,900,971	15,473,926	18,916,944	18,765,590	282,905,439
Sales Value	\$3,998,236,818	\$293,928,242	\$357,276,193	\$349,725,830	\$379,452,858	\$5,378,619,941
Royalties	\$ 263,982,365	\$ 24,343,484	\$ 30,730,514	\$ 24,612,602	\$ 28,560,925	\$ 372,229,890
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,682,186,268	73,519,844	78,510,699	72,002,786	76,311,232	1,982,530,829
Sales Value	\$1,557,708,050	\$130,224,639	\$132,316,771	\$ 93,548,495	\$106,526,711	\$2,020,324,666
Royalties	\$ 186,479,549	\$ 15,538,707	\$ 15,655,759	\$ 10,737,962	\$ 12,652,064	\$ 241,064,041
Oil						
Sales Volume	554,593,080	6,943,758	6,883,882	6,753,428	6,606,337	581,780,485
Sales Value	\$4,210,089,359	\$122,875,930	\$110,605,180	\$117,243,837	\$133,946,689	\$4,694,760,995
Royalties	\$ 675,346,772	\$ 18,670,239	\$ 15,781,628	\$ 16,048,151	\$ 17,927,822	\$ 743,774,612
Other						
Sales Value	\$1,310,741,376	\$161,616,207	\$ 54,652,904	\$142,352,086	\$170,294,352	\$1,839,656,925
Royalties	\$ 106,358,486	\$ 10,164,922	\$ 3,550,684	\$ 9,670,814	\$ 1,310,006	\$ 131,054,912
Total Royalties	\$1,232,167,172	\$ 68,717,352	\$ 65,718,585	\$ 61,069,529	\$ 60,450,817	\$1,488,123,455
Florida						
Oil						
Sales Volume	211,316	25,186	20,999	12,045	14,395	283,941
Sales Value	\$ 3,736,857	\$ 434,103	\$ 302,048	\$ 195,285	\$ 272,524	\$ 4,940,817
Royalties	\$ 469,035	\$ 54,259	\$ 37,756	\$ 24,411	\$ 34,065	\$ 619,526
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 36,076,895	\$ 2,277,412	\$ 1,857,335	\$ 2,398,190	\$ 504,970	\$ 43,114,802
Royalties	\$ 1,815,354	\$ 113,871	\$ 92,867	\$ 139,635	\$ 29,377	\$ 2,191,104
Total Royalties	\$ 2,284,389	\$ 168,130	\$ 130,623	\$ 164,046	\$ 63,442	\$ 2,810,630
Georgia						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 3,185,945	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,185,945
Royalties	\$ 122,321	---	---	---	---	\$ 122,321
Total Royalties	\$ 122,321	---	---	---	---	\$ 122,321

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Idaho						
Coal						
Sales Volume	31,574	---	---	---	---	31,574
Sales Value	\$ 88,984	---	---	---	\$ ---	\$ 88,984
Royalties	\$ 7,228	---	---	---	\$ ---	\$ 7,228
Other						
Sales Value	\$896,928,146	\$92,295,777	\$99,704,276	\$96,610,138	\$92,053,905	\$1,277,592,242
Royalties	\$ 49,460,169	\$ 4,609,659	\$ 4,987,763	\$ 4,830,511	\$ 4,603,403	\$ 68,491,505
Total Royalties	\$ 49,467,397	\$ 4,609,659	\$ 4,987,763	\$ 4,830,511	\$ 4,603,403	\$ 68,498,733
Illinois						
Coal						
Sales Volume	24,170	---	---	---	---	24,170
Sales Value	\$ 92,128	---	---	---	---	\$ 92,128
Royalties	\$ 3,138	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,138
Oil						
Sales Volume	110,595	130,373	105,318	53,677	51,088	451,051
Sales Value	\$ 2,155,507	\$ 2,211,637	\$ 1,596,904	\$ 892,571	\$ 1,000,619	\$ 7,857,238
Royalties	\$ 273,747	\$ 300,844	\$ 201,828	\$ 104,709	\$ 116,764	\$ 997,892
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 25,598,504	\$ 986,251	\$ 514,020	\$ 423,303	\$ 649,438	\$ 28,171,516
Royalties	\$ 1,080,297	\$ 49,313	\$ 25,701	\$ 21,165	\$ 32,472	\$ 1,208,948
Total Royalties	\$ 1,357,182	\$ 350,157	\$ 227,529	\$ 125,874	\$ 149,236	\$ 2,209,978
Indiana						
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,679	---	---	---	---	5,679
Sales Value	\$ 15,529	---	---	---	---	\$ 15,529
Royalties	\$ 1,859	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,859
Total Royalties	\$ 1,859	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,859

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Kansas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	471,621,471	18,926,690	19,867,408	17,496,846	18,784,254	546,696,669
Sales Value	\$ 239,644,367	\$33,430,412	\$31,050,331	\$21,637,926	\$30,267,987	\$ 356,031,023
Royalties	\$ 30,621,208	\$ 4,160,772	\$ 3,902,313	\$ 2,689,627	\$ 3,790,890	\$ 45,164,810
Oil						
Sales Volume	18,450,362	654,803	414,117	365,579	352,716	20,237,577
Sales Value	\$ 142,490,659	\$11,200,250	\$ 6,106,689	\$ 5,992,462	\$ 6,782,158	\$ 172,572,218
Royalties	\$ 19,006,179	\$ 1,667,757	\$ 810,916	\$ 725,989	\$ 764,094	\$ 22,974,935
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,660,109	\$ 1,142,296	\$ 761,077	\$ 1,505,564	\$ 1,818,481	\$ 9,887,527
Royalties	\$ 512,952	\$ 108,474	\$ 72,765	\$ 144,121	\$ 180,245	\$ 1,018,557
Total Royalties	\$ 50,140,339	\$ 5,937,003	\$ 4,785,994	\$ 3,559,737	\$ 4,735,229	\$ 69,158,302
Kentucky						
Coal						
Sales Volume	4,073,679	105,983	100,615	215,391	249,333	4,745,001
Sales Value	\$ 53,483,738	\$ 2,831,522	\$ 2,708,834	\$ 5,164,667	\$ 5,998,568	\$ 70,187,329
Royalties	\$ 2,984,588	\$ 178,379	\$ 176,527	\$ 302,741	\$ 268,385	\$ 3,910,620
Gas						
Sales Volume	4,310,530	355,113	314,959	247,951	290,505	5,519,058
Sales Value	\$ 9,112,688	\$ 648,249	\$ 591,996	\$ 420,051	\$ 600,299	\$ 11,373,283
Royalties	\$ 1,133,199	\$ 80,740	\$ 72,927	\$ 51,769	\$ 74,757	\$ 1,413,392
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,042,484	15,132	20,911	16,505	6,940	3,101,972
Sales Value	\$ 11,146,320	\$ 258,940	\$ 323,617	\$ 274,797	\$ 127,046	\$ 12,130,720
Royalties	\$ 1,659,173	\$ 1,822	\$ 8,828	\$ 5,924	\$ 3,933	\$ 1,679,680
Total Royalties	\$ 5,776,960	\$ 260,941	\$ 258,282	\$ 360,434	\$ 347,075	\$ 7,003,692
Louisiana						
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,587,329,208	14,457,661	18,385,533	22,153,846	25,150,071	1,667,476,319
Sales Value	\$ 530,773,507	\$30,548,270	\$35,490,342	\$35,464,264	\$58,842,219	\$ 691,118,602
Royalties	\$ 75,075,170	\$ 4,475,720	\$ 5,025,546	\$ 4,578,800	\$ 7,316,223	\$ 96,471,459
Oil						
Sales Volume	163,441,714	958,021	1,110,588	902,129	1,220,163	167,632,615
Sales Value	\$ 919,474,121	\$16,836,561	\$16,394,855	\$15,466,780	\$23,425,054	\$ 991,597,371
Royalties	\$ 108,459,564	\$ 1,926,938	\$ 1,810,540	\$ 1,699,204	\$ 2,599,661	\$ 116,495,907
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 102,593,392	\$ 2,754,293	\$ 2,848,074	\$ 4,105,100	\$ 4,532,544	\$ 116,833,403
Royalties	\$ 14,926,397	\$ 231,365	\$ 262,888	\$ 366,147	\$ 369,541	\$ 16,156,338
Total Royalties	\$ 198,461,131	\$ 6,634,023	\$ 7,098,974	\$ 6,644,151	\$10,285,425	\$ 229,123,704

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Maine						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 9,711	---	---	---	---	\$ 9,711
Royalties	\$ 818	---	---	---	---	\$ 818
Total Royalties	\$ 818	---	---	---	---	\$ 818
Maryland						
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,863,073	---	---	---	---	3,863,073
Sales Value	\$ 1,103,355	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,103,355
Royalties	\$ 138,659	---	---	---	---	\$ 138,659
Total Royalties	\$ 138,659	---	---	---	---	\$ 138,659
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	34,295,394	5,402,085	5,121,036	5,409,956	5,845,068	56,073,539
Sales Value	\$76,438,506	\$13,088,447	\$12,886,300	\$11,407,327	\$14,300,153	\$128,120,733
Royalties	\$ 9,194,425	\$ 1,623,787	\$ 1,601,117	\$ 1,392,607	\$ 1,774,088	\$ 15,586,024
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,623,387	87,908	88,581	111,306	86,182	2,997,364
Sales Value	\$40,530,950	\$ 1,474,149	\$ 1,151,622	\$ 1,888,933	\$ 1,681,689	\$ 46,727,343
Royalties	\$ 5,399,500	\$ 183,318	\$ 141,895	\$ 223,080	\$ 201,359	\$ 6,149,152
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 3,628,426	\$ 1,087,882	\$ (783,276)	\$ 880,651	\$ 433,526	\$ 5,247,209
Royalties	\$ 393,361	\$ 116,393	\$ (57,408)	\$ 77,935	\$ 37,032	\$ 567,313
Total Royalties	\$14,987,286	\$ 1,923,498	\$ 1,685,604	\$ 1,693,622	\$ 2,012,479	\$ 22,302,489
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$34,697,156	\$ 12,852	\$ 258,804	---	---	\$ 34,968,812
Royalties	\$ 1,320,236	\$ 471	\$ 9,466	---	---	\$ 1,330,173
Total Royalties	\$ 1,320,236	\$ 471	\$ 9,466	---	---	\$ 1,330,173

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Mississippi						
Gas						
Sales Volume	91,186,359	2,935,009	1,090,176	239,410	649,458	96,100,412
Sales Value	\$ 71,128,193	\$ 6,749,753	\$ 2,361,997	\$ 403,142	\$ 1,502,418	\$ 82,145,503
Royalties	\$ 9,537,822	\$ 811,298	\$ 272,973	\$ 52,227	\$ 189,313	\$ 10,863,633
Oil						
Sales Volume	56,231,531	664,238	564,216	594,119	739,436	58,793,540
Sales Value	\$ 383,942,288	\$ 11,090,104	\$ 8,295,601	\$ 8,961,454	\$ 13,056,514	\$ 425,345,961
Royalties	\$ 47,512,458	\$ 1,387,609	\$ 1,018,732	\$ 1,103,998	\$ 1,514,315	\$ 52,537,112
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 496,015	---	---	---	---	\$ 496,015
Royalties	\$ 23,691	---	---	---	---	\$ 23,691
Total Royalties	\$ 57,073,971	\$ 2,198,907	\$ 1,291,705	\$ 1,156,225	\$ 1,703,628	\$ 63,424,436
Missouri						
Other						
Sales Value	\$3,172,641,672	\$ 83,850,568	\$111,271,442	\$135,876,103	\$192,596,164	\$3,696,235,949
Royalties	\$ 126,102,493	\$ 1,815,236	\$ 3,134,229	\$ 4,121,090	\$ 5,868,744	\$ 141,041,792
Total Royalties	\$ 126,102,493	\$ 1,815,236	\$ 3,134,229	\$ 4,121,090	\$ 5,868,744	\$ 141,041,792
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	347,450,330	25,954,525	30,614,717	28,038,058	24,816,378	456,874,008
Sales Value	\$3,789,493,151	\$310,316,224	\$339,668,336	\$314,577,643	\$282,031,013	\$5,036,086,367
Royalties	\$ 284,836,500	\$ 38,664,936	\$ 41,959,365	\$ 38,419,606	\$ 32,935,987	\$ 436,816,394
Gas						
Sales Volume	412,889,953	11,798,802	11,331,034	10,856,326	13,976,481	460,852,596
Sales Value	\$ 353,539,521	\$ 25,293,562	\$ 20,879,235	\$ 18,958,994	\$ 24,641,406	\$ 443,312,718
Royalties	\$ 40,326,565	\$ 3,138,567	\$ 2,616,623	\$ 2,360,704	\$ 2,996,141	\$ 51,438,600
Oil						
Sales Volume	306,430,935	3,030,218	2,868,404	2,719,877	2,845,614	317,895,048
Sales Value	\$2,141,235,772	\$ 44,195,805	\$ 36,329,506	\$ 38,170,344	\$ 48,490,033	\$2,308,421,460
Royalties	\$ 259,535,743	\$ 4,793,224	\$ 3,966,444	\$ 4,252,832	\$ 5,253,148	\$ 277,801,391
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 120,292,918	\$ 2,029,046	\$ 3,464,263	\$ 1,430,395	\$ 1,680,184	\$ 128,896,806
Royalties	\$ 5,768,333	\$ 136,307	\$ 204,084	\$ 92,770	\$ 130,787	\$ 6,332,281
Total Royalties	\$ 590,467,141	\$ 46,733,034	\$ 48,746,516	\$ 45,125,912	\$ 41,316,063	\$ 772,388,666

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Nebraska						
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,167,971	---	---	---	---	11,167,971
Sales Value	\$ 7,441,941	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,441,941
Royalties	\$ 1,225,557	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,225,557
Oil						
Sales Volume	2,352,076	76,087	69,720	64,558	74,397	2,636,838
Sales Value	\$ 43,320,068	\$ 1,251,145	\$ 1,025,568	\$ 1,024,422	\$ 1,440,446	\$ 48,061,649
Royalties	\$ 5,411,242	\$ 158,141	\$ 127,923	\$ 127,761	\$ 180,805	\$ 6,005,872
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,531,189	---	---	---	---	\$ 4,531,189
Royalties	\$ 368,013	---	---	---	---	\$ 368,013
Total Royalties	\$ 7,004,812	\$ 158,141	\$ 127,923	\$ 127,761	\$ 180,805	\$ 7,599,442
Nevada						
Coal						
Sales Volume	141	---	---	---	---	141
Sales Value	\$ 207	---	---	---	---	\$ 207
Royalties	\$ 133	---	---	---	---	\$ 133
Gas						
Sales Volume	6,475	---	---	---	---	6,475
Sales Value	\$ 8,418	---	---	---	---	\$ 8,418
Royalties	\$ 1,052	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,052
Oil						
Sales Volume	36,048,604	2,160,546	1,686,434	1,272,002	1,178,031	42,345,617
Sales Value	\$ 455,922,924	\$ 25,852,853	\$ 18,457,876	\$ 15,581,713	\$ 17,711,093	\$ 533,526,459
Royalties	\$ 58,041,669	\$ 3,318,416	\$ 2,337,731	\$ 1,966,375	\$ 2,196,542	\$ 67,860,733
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 185,656,723	\$ 40,429,551	\$ 57,143,792	\$ 59,286,740	\$ 66,953,336	\$ 409,470,142
Royalties	\$ 12,414,491	\$ 3,808,046	\$ 5,297,841	\$ 5,267,344	\$ 5,963,593	\$ 32,751,315
Total Royalties	\$ 70,457,345	\$ 7,126,462	\$ 7,635,572	\$ 7,233,719	\$ 8,160,135	\$ 100,613,233

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	84,637,352	4,600,430	6,465,599	6,242,364	5,861,991	107,807,736
Sales Value	\$ 1,549,241,365	\$ 144,734,772	\$ 183,233,639	\$ 183,915,920	\$ 169,569,454	\$ 2,230,695,150
Royalties	\$ 160,843,564	\$ 16,827,125	\$ 22,910,454	\$ 22,036,406	\$ 20,844,809	\$ 243,462,358
Gas						
Sales Volume	19,892,538,033	929,376,651	991,610,488	953,067,533	1,060,741,088	23,827,333,793
Sales Value	\$18,009,053,752	\$1,631,662,537	\$1,584,866,627	\$1,115,198,729	\$1,464,283,625	\$23,805,065,270
Royalties	\$ 2,225,550,916	\$ 195,730,279	\$ 182,398,995	\$ 127,142,234	\$ 164,810,087	\$ 2,895,632,511
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,271,804,670	26,996,687	27,832,223	27,613,704	31,408,809	1,385,656,093
Sales Value	\$10,170,708,854	\$ 464,182,734	\$ 423,675,355	\$ 460,199,304	\$ 629,703,513	\$12,148,469,760
Royalties	\$ 1,251,357,217	\$ 51,911,686	\$ 45,135,052	\$ 47,275,841	\$ 63,176,117	\$ 1,458,855,913
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 6,407,207,537	\$ 314,631,354	\$ 312,769,371	\$ 247,754,086	\$ 338,501,161	\$ 7,620,863,509
Royalties	\$ 275,725,399	\$ 18,400,108	\$ 16,236,284	\$ 14,642,421	\$ 19,684,317	\$ 344,688,529
Total Royalties	\$ 3,913,477,096	\$ 282,869,198	\$ 266,680,785	\$ 211,096,902	\$ 268,515,330	\$ 4,942,639,311
New York						
Gas						
Sales Volume	26,352	78,387	28,091	58,810	26,388	218,028
Sales Value	\$ 65,884	\$ 175,197	\$ 69,276	\$ 124,278	\$ 61,633	\$ 496,268
Royalties	\$ 8,236	\$ 21,900	\$ 8,660	\$ 15,531	\$ 7,680	\$ 62,007
Total Royalties	\$ 8,236	\$ 21,900	\$ 8,660	\$ 15,531	\$ 7,680	\$ 62,007
North Carolina						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 315,696	---	---	---	---	\$ 315,696
Royalties	\$ 19,154	---	---	---	---	\$ 19,154
Total Royalties	\$ 19,154	---	---	---	---	\$ 19,154

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	84,650,097	2,147,490	1,695,918	2,055,226	1,835,184	92,383,915
Sales Value	\$ 540,607,349	\$ 16,022,784	\$ 11,162,857	\$ 16,457,010	\$ 15,376,728	\$ 599,626,728
Royalties	\$ 49,134,891	\$ 1,063,332	\$ 760,624	\$ 891,418	\$ 1,012,891	\$ 52,863,156
Gas						
Sales Volume	183,964,113	8,271,060	7,480,324	6,329,584	7,782,665	213,827,746
Sales Value	\$ 311,308,194	\$ 10,045,080	\$ 9,576,679	\$ 7,150,263	\$ 8,989,017	\$ 347,069,233
Royalties	\$ 37,299,618	\$ 1,240,553	\$ 1,172,536	\$ 868,214	\$ 1,048,918	\$ 41,629,839
Oil						
Sales Volume	190,022,700	6,174,574	5,737,842	5,274,557	5,808,925	213,018,598
Sales Value	\$3,726,269,191	\$100,977,421	\$ 81,986,432	\$83,091,667	\$109,379,591	\$4,101,704,302
Royalties	\$ 448,701,107	\$ 12,241,524	\$ 9,989,927	\$ 9,976,595	\$ 13,050,199	\$ 493,959,352
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 101,897,342	\$ 2,163,949	\$ 1,285,810	\$ 1,137,781	\$ 2,443,269	\$ 108,928,151
Royalties	\$ 8,231,653	\$ 197,750	\$ 122,637	\$ 84,435	\$ 170,354	\$ 8,806,829
Total Royalties	\$ 543,367,269	\$ 14,743,159	\$ 12,045,724	\$ 11,820,662	\$ 15,282,362	\$ 597,259,176
Ohio						
Coal						
Sales Volume	489,461	---	---	---	---	489,461
Sales Value	\$ 2,066,465	---	---	---	---	\$ 2,066,465
Royalties	\$ 89,459	---	---	---	---	\$ 89,459
Gas						
Sales Volume	7,896,642	1,036,974	862,189	913,173	779,793	11,488,771
Sales Value	\$ 7,163,575	\$ 2,509,690	\$ 2,127,576	\$ 2,168,641	\$ 1,890,894	\$ 15,860,376
Royalties	\$ 871,668	\$ 313,703	\$ 265,530	\$ 259,813	\$ 225,782	\$ 1,936,496
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,030,800	39,626	54,129	34,712	26,027	1,185,294
Sales Value	\$ 6,817,787	\$ 688,816	\$ 892,205	\$ 581,044	\$ 480,077	\$ 9,459,929
Royalties	\$ 914,123	\$ 74,046	\$ 98,334	\$ 60,276	\$ 38,702	\$ 1,185,481
Total Royalties	\$ 1,875,250	\$ 387,749	\$ 363,864	\$ 320,089	\$ 264,484	\$ 3,211,436

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Oklahoma						
Coal						
Sales Volume	10,532,637	477,756	1,050,832	520,795	769,297	13,351,317
Sales Value	\$ 186,977,191	\$ 16,809,072	\$ 31,002,119	\$ 15,856,469	\$ 26,221,224	\$ 276,866,075
Royalties	\$ 8,450,530	\$ 531,724	\$ 1,011,297	\$ 645,440	\$ 746,551	\$ 11,385,542
Gas						
Sales Volume	459,315,521	17,546,098	17,220,139	18,348,118	17,058,634	529,488,510
Sales Value	\$ 535,527,818	\$ 33,413,822	\$ 31,076,555	\$ 26,342,892	\$ 32,851,471	\$ 659,212,558
Royalties	\$ 65,892,328	\$ 4,197,145	\$ 3,936,725	\$ 3,311,817	\$ 4,102,718	\$ 81,440,733
Oil						
Sales Volume	18,403,426	278,911	236,395	186,662	203,345	19,308,739
Sales Value	\$ 126,715,042	\$ 4,975,975	\$ 3,470,788	\$ 3,147,201	\$ 3,968,299	\$ 142,277,305
Royalties	\$ 14,985,769	\$ 546,433	\$ 396,326	\$ 344,077	\$ 417,432	\$ 16,690,037
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 39,771,348	\$ 415,997	\$ 579,260	\$ 175,334	\$ 206,230	\$ 41,148,169
Royalties	\$ 875,719	\$ 41,219	\$ 71,791	\$ 15,373	\$ 21,501	\$ 1,025,603
Total Royalties	\$ 90,204,346	\$ 5,316,521	\$ 5,416,139	\$ 4,316,707	\$ 5,288,202	\$ 110,541,915
Oregon						
Coal						
Sales Volume	20,603	---	---	---	---	20,603
Sales Value	\$ 374,084	---	---	---	---	\$ 374,084
Royalties	\$ 24,147	---	---	---	---	\$ 24,147
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40	---	---	---	---	\$ 40
Royalties	\$ 5	---	---	---	---	\$ 5
Total Royalties	\$ 24,152	---	---	---	---	\$ 24,152
Pennsylvania						
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,373,286	80,631	94,739	109,411	92,181	3,750,248
Sales Value	\$ 1,839,558	\$ 168,203	\$ 176,974	\$ 207,968	\$ 198,005	\$ 2,590,708
Royalties	\$ 206,065	\$ 21,330	\$ 22,366	\$ 26,375	\$ 25,134	\$ 301,270
Oil						
Sales Volume	16,336	---	---	263	8,020	24,619
Sales Value	\$ 286,290	---	---	\$ 4,776	\$ 147,536	\$ 438,602
Royalties	\$ 35,666	---	---	\$ 597	\$ 12,283	\$ 48,546
Total Royalties	\$ 241,731	\$ 21,330	\$ 22,366	\$ 26,972	\$ 37,417	\$ 349,816

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
South Carolina						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 118,542	---	---	---	---	\$ 118,542
Royalties	\$ 5,927	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,927
Total Royalties	\$ 5,927	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,927
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	41,435	---	---	---	---	41,435
Sales Value	\$ 69,381	---	---	---	---	\$ 69,381
Royalties	\$ 7,119	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,119
Gas						
Sales Volume	3,651,626	248,749	299,153	257,642	351,322	4,808,492
Sales Value	\$ 7,819,678	\$ 329,281	\$ 426,058	\$ 335,722	\$ 374,329	\$ 9,285,068
Royalties	\$ 842,663	\$ 40,941	\$ 51,580	\$ 40,765	\$ 44,020	\$ 1,019,969
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,749,345	332,743	326,157	261,018	262,706	6,931,969
Sales Value	\$112,126,190	\$4,941,388	\$4,287,359	\$3,974,046	\$4,615,073	\$129,944,056
Royalties	\$ 13,774,626	\$ 617,538	\$ 543,064	\$ 477,994	\$ 569,417	\$ 15,982,639
Other Products						
Sales Value	\$ 322,910	\$ 402	---	---	---	\$ 323,312
Royalties	\$ 37,433	\$ 50	---	---	---	\$ 37,483
Total Royalties	\$ 14,661,841	\$ 658,529	\$ 594,644	\$ 518,759	\$ 613,437	\$ 17,047,210
Tennessee						
Gas						
Sales Volume	385	777	60	540	427	2,189
Sales Value	\$ 664	\$ 1,434	\$ 115	\$ 864	\$ 768	\$ 3,845
Royalties	\$ 83	\$ 179	\$ 14	\$ 108	\$ 96	\$ 480
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 81,340	---	---	---	---	\$ 81,340
Royalties	\$ 4,452	---	---	---	---	\$ 4,452
Total Royalties	\$ 4,535	\$ 179	\$ 14	\$ 108	\$ 96	\$ 4,932

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	99,435,647	17,403,687	47,288,875	69,822,183	79,428,239	313,378,631
Sales Value	\$ 76,340,294	\$ 36,317,711	\$ 84,272,439	\$ 103,898,423	\$ 163,165,743	\$ 463,994,610
Royalties	\$ 8,373,929	\$ 4,493,479	\$ 10,277,070	\$ 12,672,090	\$ 19,407,020	\$ 55,223,588
Oil						
Sales Volume	9,676,200	418,515	323,678	408,339	644,019	11,470,751
Sales Value	\$ 91,740,746	\$ 7,257,414	\$ 4,946,507	\$ 6,839,219	\$ 12,074,367	\$ 122,858,253
Royalties	\$ 11,666,218	\$ 728,002	\$ 562,486	\$ 794,559	\$ 1,420,240	\$ 15,171,505
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 12,630,947	\$ 648,779	\$ 708,611	\$ 1,089,950	\$ 1,676,006	\$ 16,754,293
Royalties	\$ 842,750	\$ 64,473	\$ 74,986	\$ 132,018	\$ 193,607	\$ 1,307,834
Total Royalties	\$ 20,882,897	\$ 5,285,954	\$ 10,914,542	\$ 13,598,667	\$ 21,020,867	\$ 71,702,927
Utah						
Coal						
Sales Volume	288,579,714	18,856,003	22,138,833	23,577,179	26,403,884	379,555,613
Sales Value	\$5,133,291,263	\$469,454,895	\$486,256,622	\$546,283,017	\$582,264,498	\$7,217,550,295
Royalties	\$ 236,466,678	\$ 31,024,952	\$ 33,993,292	\$ 37,691,167	\$ 39,456,175	\$ 378,632,264
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,014,204,924	66,915,164	67,266,594	51,547,073	59,903,175	1,259,836,930
Sales Value	\$1,017,331,209	\$126,385,344	\$120,702,382	\$ 71,715,773	\$ 81,132,525	\$1,417,267,233
Royalties	\$ 125,745,706	\$ 15,253,714	\$ 13,838,750	\$ 7,825,267	\$ 8,785,977	\$ 171,449,414
Oil						
Sales Volume	274,850,615	4,286,583	3,179,306	3,878,921	4,760,131	290,955,556
Sales Value	\$2,272,527,828	\$ 73,029,964	\$ 46,541,651	\$ 65,988,509	\$ 92,667,274	\$2,550,755,226
Royalties	\$ 283,780,256	\$ 8,314,107	\$ 4,868,236	\$ 6,980,308	\$ 9,661,290	\$ 313,604,197
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 223,726,254	\$ 7,522,945	\$ 11,245,586	\$ 12,127,667	\$ 13,891,863	\$ 268,514,315
Royalties	\$ 17,187,748	\$ 482,543	\$ 618,235	\$ 783,988	\$ 898,892	\$ 19,971,406
Total Royalties	\$ 663,180,388	\$ 55,075,316	\$ 53,318,513	\$ 53,280,730	\$ 58,802,334	\$ 883,657,281

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Virginia						
Coal						
Sales Volume	48,696	---	---	---	---	48,696
Sales Value	\$ 1,744,956	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,744,956
Royalties	\$ 115,833	---	---	---	---	\$ 115,833
Gas						
Sales Volume	565,422	423,637	611,436	509,414	512,017	2,621,926
Sales Value	\$ 1,133,649	\$ 983,799	\$ 1,237,590	\$ 817,086	\$ 1,198,772	\$ 5,370,896
Royalties	\$ 141,756	\$ 125,386	\$ 156,245	\$ 103,129	\$ 151,412	\$ 677,928
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 9,316,647	\$ 154,895	\$ 107,409	\$ 275,576	\$ 596,904	\$ 10,451,431
Royalties	\$ 335,823	\$ 7,745	\$ 5,370	\$ 13,779	\$ 29,845	\$ 392,562
Total Royalties	\$ 593,412	\$ 133,131	\$ 161,615	\$ 116,908	\$ 181,257	\$ 1,186,323
Washington						
Coal						
Sales Volume	8,639,758	686,337	280,398	426,643	570,668	10,603,804
Sales Value	\$163,702,151	\$ 16,086,103	\$ 6,796,617	\$9,323,994	\$16,946,521	\$212,855,386
Royalties	\$ 4,617,770	\$ 115,583	\$ 502,197	\$ 658,644	\$ 1,233,841	\$ 7,128,035
Total Royalties	\$ 4,617,770	\$ 115,583	\$ 502,197	\$ 658,644	\$ 1,233,841	\$ 7,128,035
West Virginia						
Gas						
Sales Volume	48,452,072	1,083,709	601,164	698,224	820,837	51,656,006
Sales Value	\$ 35,941,124	\$ 2,610,169	\$ 1,297,866	\$1,131,686	\$ 2,074,107	\$ 43,054,952
Royalties	\$ 4,563,840	\$ 322,991	\$ 162,042	\$ 141,464	\$ 259,273	\$ 5,449,610
Oil						
Sales Volume	648	19,666	16,418	1,900	7,714	46,346
Sales Value	\$ 11,894	\$ 366,557	\$ 256,736	\$ 33,004	\$ 149,192	\$ 817,383
Royalties	\$ 1,486	\$ 45,820	\$ 32,092	\$ 4,126	\$ 18,649	\$ 102,173
Total Royalties	\$ 4,565,326	\$ 368,811	\$ 194,134	\$ 145,590	\$ 277,922	\$ 5,551,783

Table 22. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1920-96 (cont.)

	1920-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96
Wyoming						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,652,300,312	191,365,381	214,691,710	268,483,700	248,866,650	2,575,707,753
Sales Value	\$15,308,048,355	\$1,292,147,079	\$1,433,629,577	\$1,478,211,828	\$1,450,325,503	\$20,962,362,342
Royalties	\$ 841,081,417	\$ 150,508,600	\$ 159,208,542	\$ 178,202,333	\$ 176,655,794	\$ 1,505,656,686
Gas						
Sales Volume	7,804,379,593	491,717,833	475,667,234	464,496,452	486,492,591	9,722,753,703
Sales Value	\$ 8,838,313,554	\$ 819,262,644	\$ 794,613,966	\$ 607,590,455	\$ 649,145,526	\$11,708,926,145
Royalties	\$ 1,094,536,519	\$ 97,042,608	\$ 91,793,337	\$ 68,173,309	\$ 73,417,645	\$ 1,424,963,418
Oil						
Sales Volume	3,531,313,472	52,827,327	47,755,662	43,297,135	43,127,558	3,718,321,154
Sales Value	\$28,222,746,183	\$ 809,109,109	\$ 654,914,620	\$ 669,046,019	\$ 809,395,033	\$31,165,210,964
Royalties	\$ 3,484,469,794	\$ 90,157,446	\$ 69,982,320	\$ 72,133,786	\$ 86,257,959	\$ 3,803,001,305
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 4,399,005,163	\$ 307,434,711	\$ 358,216,904	\$ 424,036,420	\$ 481,693,106	\$ 5,970,386,304
Royalties	\$ 233,396,756	\$ 14,531,199	\$ 16,497,120	\$ 19,890,885	\$ 24,565,930	\$ 308,881,890
Total Royalties	\$ 5,653,484,486	\$ 352,239,853	\$ 337,481,319	\$ 338,400,313	\$ 360,897,328	\$ 7,042,503,299
Onshore Federal Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,719,644,869	257,563,545	292,519,736	348,514,675	328,188,352	3,946,431,177
Sales Value	\$30,915,359,674	\$2,587,473,915	\$2,852,064,465	\$2,921,051,385	\$2,930,501,104	\$42,206,450,543
Royalties	\$ 1,858,235,600	\$ 264,242,130	\$ 291,270,611	\$ 303,604,904	\$ 301,884,902	\$ 3,019,238,147
Gas						
Sales Volume	37,108,073,302	1,709,471,696	1,788,553,310	1,738,466,424	1,899,746,059	44,244,310,791
Sales Value	\$33,459,513,953	\$3,000,242,002	\$2,943,901,912	\$2,179,560,510	\$2,714,256,177	\$44,297,474,554
Royalties	\$ 4,166,551,067	\$ 359,951,349	\$ 342,371,752	\$ 250,267,428	\$ 309,896,180	\$ 5,429,037,776
Oil						
Sales Volume	8,161,348,107	126,713,997	119,240,819	121,577,141	121,534,279	8,650,414,343
Sales Value	\$61,889,678,565	\$1,946,350,099	\$1,631,083,860	\$1,787,903,138	\$2,249,028,361	\$69,504,044,023
Royalties	\$ 7,752,524,711	\$ 223,189,419	\$ 182,580,905	\$ 193,319,176	\$ 232,421,696	\$ 8,584,035,907
Other						
Sales Value	\$21,057,916,077	\$1,270,836,055	\$1,311,182,423	\$1,398,065,394	\$1,685,665,504	\$26,723,665,453
Royalties	\$ 1,122,262,082	\$ 74,791,072	\$ 76,499,333	\$ 82,731,001	\$ 90,367,805	\$ 1,446,651,293
Total Royalties	\$14,899,573,460	\$ 922,173,970	\$ 892,722,601	\$ 829,922,509	\$ 934,570,583	\$18,478,963,123

Table 23. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Carbon Dioxide			
Colorado	234,250,970	\$ 143,182,785	\$ (492,433)
New Mexico	10,455,185	3,913,822	487,289
Wyoming	21,105,185	5,952,339	105,950
Subtotal	265,811,340	\$ 153,048,946	\$ 100,806
Clay			
Alabama	56,703	\$ 113,406	\$ 4,536
Wyoming	14,641	292,820	16,105
Subtotal	71,344	\$ 406,226	\$ 20,641
Coal			
Alabama	49,377	\$ 2,314,737	\$ 169,544
Colorado	18,765,590	379,452,858	28,560,925
Kentucky	249,333	5,998,568	268,385
Montana	24,816,378	282,031,013	32,935,987
New Mexico	5,861,991	169,569,454	20,844,809
North Dakota	1,835,184	15,376,728	1,012,891
Oklahoma	769,297	26,221,224	746,551
Utah	26,403,884	582,264,498	39,456,175
Washington	570,668	16,946,521	1,233,841
Wyoming	248,866,650	1,450,325,503	176,655,794
Subtotal	328,188,352	\$2,930,501,104	\$301,884,902
Copper			
Missouri	19,894	\$ 10,184,266	\$ 314,270
Fluorspar			
Illinois	2,328	\$ 458,213	\$ 22,911
Garnet Gem			
Idaho	7	\$ 1,321	\$ 132
Gas			
Alabama	1,223,583	\$ 2,777,356	\$ 326,081
Alaska	18,709,815	25,263,753	3,213,394
Arkansas	10,244,570	20,137,483	2,712,983
California	14,571,665	24,029,977	2,564,484
Colorado	76,311,232	106,526,711	12,652,064
Kansas	18,784,254	30,267,987	3,790,890

Table 23. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Gas (cont.)			
Kentucky	290,505	\$ 600,299	\$ 74,757
Louisiana	25,150,071	58,842,219	7,316,223
Michigan	5,845,068	14,300,153	1,774,088
Mississippi	649,458	1,502,418	189,313
Montana	13,976,481	24,641,406	2,996,141
New Mexico	1,060,741,088	1,464,283,625	164,810,087
New York	26,388	61,633	7,680
North Dakota	7,782,665	8,989,017	1,048,918
Ohio	779,793	1,890,894	225,782
Oklahoma	17,058,634	32,851,471	4,102,718
Pennsylvania	92,181	198,005	25,134
South Dakota	351,322	374,329	44,020
Tennessee	427	768	96
Texas	79,428,239	163,165,743	19,407,020
Utah	59,903,175	81,132,525	8,785,977
Virginia	512,017	1,198,772	151,412
West Virginia	820,837	2,074,107	259,273
Wyoming	486,492,591	649,145,526	73,417,645
Subtotal	1,899,746,059	\$2,714,256,177	\$309,896,180
Gas Lost			
California	24,289	\$ 34,571	\$ 4,321
New Mexico	1,217	1,546	193
Subtotal	25,506	\$ 36,117	\$ 4,514
Gas Plant Products			
Alabama	1,185	\$ 512	\$ 166
Alaska	(3,770,345)	(1,375,969)	(154,176)
California	2,451,823	922,113	74,286
Colorado	58,141,663	18,670,708	1,380,395
Kansas	5,002,557	1,818,481	180,245
Louisiana	12,557,994	4,532,544	369,541
Michigan	1,258,691	433,526	37,032
Montana	3,766,497	1,669,566	130,326
New Mexico	670,761,522	185,689,383	16,395,005
North Dakota	7,611,602	2,363,409	164,577
Oklahoma	702,646	206,219	21,500
Texas	5,369,989	1,676,006	193,607
Utah	46,937,552	9,014,659	589,447
Wyoming	324,363,906	82,957,380	4,906,989
Subtotal	1,135,157,282	\$ 308,578,537	\$ 24,288,940

Table 23. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Geothermal</i>			
California	12,931,188	\$125,381,327	\$14,292,089
Nevada	2,326,613	54,329,050	5,376,825
Utah	972,341	2,287,860	228,786
Subtotal	16,230,142	\$181,998,237	\$19,897,700
<i>Gilsonite</i>			
Utah	2,355	\$ 820,410	\$ 27,591
<i>Hot Water</i>			
California	7,657,182	\$ 55,131,714	\$ 5,536,870
Nevada	10,608	41,901	4,190
New Mexico	6,561	7,873	787
Subtotal	7,674,351	\$ 55,181,488	\$ 5,541,847
<i>Langbeinite</i>			
New Mexico	638,946	\$ 51,435,029	\$ 1,028,700
<i>Lead</i>			
Missouri	287,680	\$154,014,802	\$ 4,629,377
<i>Limestone</i>			
Virginia	73,804	\$ 596,904	\$ 29,845
<i>Magnesium</i>			
Utah	32,596	\$ 564,067	\$ 16,922
<i>Nitrogen</i>			
North Dakota	8,280	\$ 1,656	\$ 207
Wyoming	57,218	211,136	18,032
Subtotal	65,498	\$ 212,792	\$ 18,239
<i>Oil</i>			
Alabama	155,639	\$ 2,998,252	\$ 374,636
Alaska	936,021	17,364,249	2,159,510
Arkansas	1,544	28,843	3,605
California	21,008,522	318,123,197	24,469,149
Colorado	6,606,337	133,946,689	17,927,822
Florida	14,395	272,524	34,065
Illinois	51,088	1,000,619	116,764

Table 23. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Oil (cont.)</i>			
Kansas	352,716	\$ 6,782,158	\$ 764,094
Kentucky	6,940	127,046	3,933
Louisiana	1,220,163	23,425,054	2,599,661
Michigan	86,182	1,681,689	201,359
Mississippi	739,436	13,056,514	1,514,315
Montana	2,845,614	48,490,033	5,253,148
Nebraska	74,397	1,440,446	180,805
Nevada	1,178,031	17,711,093	2,196,542
New Mexico	31,408,809	629,703,513	63,176,117
North Dakota	5,808,925	109,379,591	13,050,199
Ohio	26,027	480,077	38,702
Oklahoma	203,345	3,968,299	417,432
Pennsylvania	8,020	147,536	12,283
South Dakota	262,706	4,615,073	569,417
Texas	644,019	12,074,367	1,420,240
Utah	4,760,131	92,667,274	9,661,290
West Virginia	7,714	149,192	18,649
Wyoming	43,127,558	809,395,033	86,257,959
Subtotal	121,534,279	\$2,249,028,361	\$232,421,696
<i>Oil Lost</i>			
Oklahoma	1	\$ 11	\$ 1
<i>Phosphate</i>			
Florida	26,205	\$ 504,970	\$ 29,377
Idaho	5,571,480	92,052,584	4,603,271
Subtotal	5,597,685	\$ 92,557,554	\$ 4,632,648
<i>Potash</i>			
California	66,859	\$ 7,058,347	\$ 278,991
New Mexico	1,126,156	96,855,441	1,742,027
Utah	13,556	1,180,500	35,415
Subtotal	1,206,571	\$ 105,094,288	\$ 2,056,433
<i>Purge Liquor</i>			
Wyoming	53,771	\$ 1,197,728	\$ 63,969
<i>Quartz Crystals</i>			
Arkansas	58,838	\$ 110,492	\$ 5,525

Table 23. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Federal onshore mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
<i>Sand and Gravel</i>			
Nevada	3,022,944	\$ 12,582,385	\$ 582,578
<i>Sodium</i>			
California	1,310,898	\$ 126,428,709	\$ 6,167,214
Colorado	60,447	8,440,859	422,044
New Mexico	280,073	530,588	26,834
Utah	4,632	24,367	731
Wyoming	<u>4,927,616</u>	<u>377,522,631</u>	<u>19,327,118</u>
Subtotal	6,583,666	\$ 512,947,154	\$ 25,943,941
<i>Sulfur</i>			
Alabama	505	\$ 21,222	\$ 2,656
California	2,589	17,400	870
Montana	1,760	10,618	461
New Mexico	7,339	67,479	3,482
North Dakota	7,900	78,204	5,570
Wyoming	<u>354,271</u>	<u>11,866,759</u>	<u>42,948</u>
Subtotal	374,364	\$ 12,061,682	\$ 55,987
<i>Trona Ore</i>			
California	37,530	\$ 1,296,221	\$ 64,811
Wyoming	<u>25,845</u>	<u>1,692,313</u>	<u>84,819</u>
Subtotal	63,375	\$ 2,988,534	\$ 149,630
<i>Zinc</i>			
Illinois	667	\$ 191,225	\$ 9,561
Missouri	<u>58,169</u>	<u>28,397,096</u>	<u>925,097</u>
Subtotal	58,836	\$ 28,588,321	\$ 934,658
Total		\$9,579,451,146	\$934,570,583

NOTE: One of the principal payors reporting on carbon dioxide in Colorado claimed a recoupment in 1996 against prior year royalty payments. The recoupment is based on a royalty calculation procedure that has been rescinded by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). The payor claimed the recoupment and posted surety with MMS while the matter is under appeal. The recoupment claimed for prior year royalty payments resulted in a net refund to the payor during the year.



Figure 29. Federal onshore coal royalties by State, in millions, Calendar Year 1996

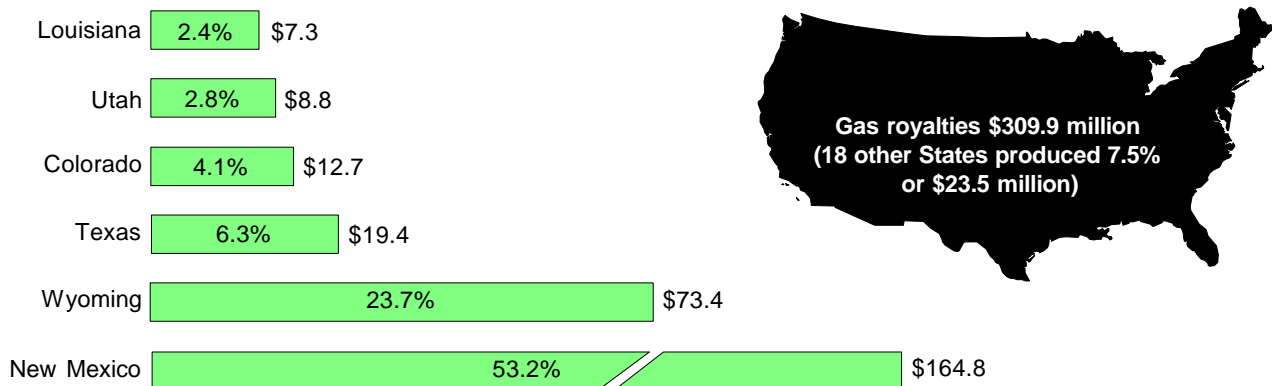


Figure 30. Federal onshore gas royalties by State, in millions, Calendar Year 1996

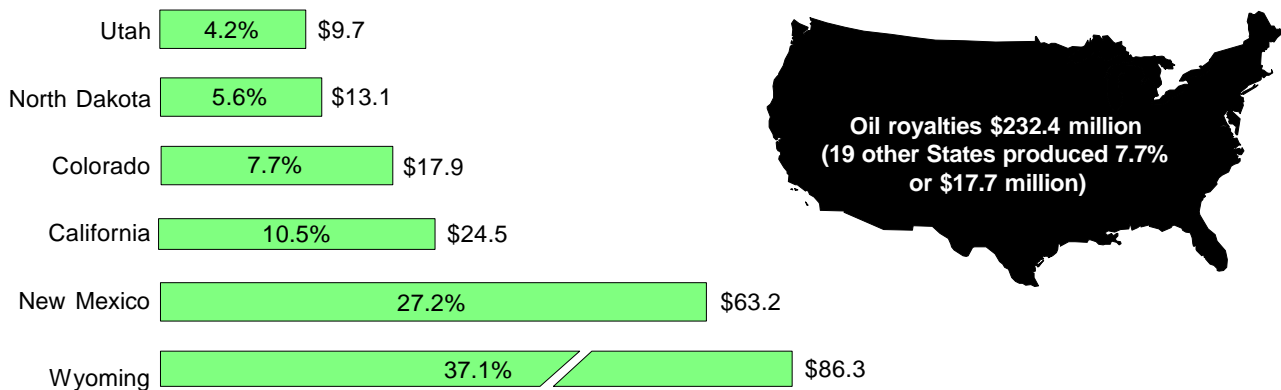


Figure 31. Federal onshore oil royalties by State, in millions, Calendar Year 1996

Table 24. Summary of rents by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-96

	1985-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1985-96
Alabama	\$ 1,633,094	\$ 148,731	\$ 144,721	\$ 119,194	\$ 131,907	\$ 2,177,647
Alaska	20,393,831	184,277	75,555	79,005	46,654	20,779,322
Arizona	5,892,772	128,538	143,965	104,142	120,001	6,389,418
Arkansas	6,679,713	383,113	222,377	186,098	204,792	7,676,093
California	13,271,134	564,605	498,049	384,526	441,592	15,159,906
Colorado	57,472,947	3,288,528	3,228,768	3,117,022	3,730,093	70,837,358
Florida	2,357,669	68,496	56,473	43,354	15,007	2,540,999
Georgia	101,024	---	---	---	---	101,024
Idaho	7,430,473	59,346	61,136	5,699	15,392	7,572,046
Illinois	30,380	5,714	4,664	12,727	12,331	65,816
Indiana	2,921	15	15	415	415	3,781
Iowa	1,635	---	---	---	---	1,635
Kansas	334,963	10,575	20,002	23,579	21,552	410,671
Kentucky	280,542	43,962	29,487	28,090	28,938	411,019
Louisiana	1,609,915	346,610	335,101	373,264	396,220	3,061,110
Maryland	12,599	2,443	496	496	496	16,530
Michigan	3,712,629	196,934	153,398	115,897	57,425	4,236,283
Minnesota	86,366	6,880	900	35,071	(22,931)	106,286
Mississippi	4,892,916	485,045	429,009	418,426	403,734	6,629,130
Missouri	86,386	5,582	16,316	60,616	(93,095)	75,805
Montana	42,633,548	1,140,873	766,029	1,119,851	1,745,108	47,405,409
Nebraska	614,096	22,736	17,652	14,089	15,966	684,539
Nevada	63,956,807	6,077,074	5,769,184	4,582,157	4,211,910	84,597,132
New Mexico	49,612,039	2,813,487	2,606,661	2,456,895	2,944,416	60,433,498
New York	67,073	---	---	---	---	67,073
North Carolina	111,844	2,233	3,424	2,130	---	119,631
North Dakota	4,321,513	295,313	404,003	477,936	652,203	6,150,968
Ohio	170,580	25,622	24,051	33,588	39,305	293,146
Oklahoma	3,443,083	240,475	184,616	240,742	433,150	4,542,066
Oregon	10,600,146	103,696	107,749	(69,542)	135,675	10,877,724
Pennsylvania	14,173	1,015	1,017	1,127	1,127	18,459
South Carolina	19,024	1,034	2,373	555	555	23,541
South Dakota	4,768,879	185,368	185,604	211,510	271,355	5,622,716
Tennessee	71,831	253	253	---	---	72,337
Texas	2,094,639	292,359	282,450	316,163	398,343	3,383,954
Utah	63,286,470	4,973,504	4,335,627	4,328,797	4,692,391	81,616,789
Virginia	1,865,183	150,828	90,361	40,166	(11,215)	2,135,323
Washington	4,084,227	3,584	2,448	20,078	20,366	4,130,703
West Virginia	2,038,143	138,888	78,586	261,951	83,669	2,601,237
Wisconsin	416,543	1,119	1,638	3,197	3,417	425,914
Wyoming	<u>146,860,006</u>	<u>12,268,209</u>	<u>12,606,631</u>	<u>14,669,508</u>	<u>16,433,599</u>	<u>202,837,953</u>
Total	\$527,333,756	\$34,667,064	\$32,890,789	\$33,818,519	\$37,581,863	\$666,291,991

NOTE: Fluctuations in revenues from one year to another may be due to lease additions, lease terminations, estimated rent payments, and recoupments.

Table 25. Fiscal Year 1996 accepted bonus bids by State and commodity from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases

	No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids		No. of Leases	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
Arkansas				North Dakota			
Oil and Gas	4	928	\$ 69,314	Oil and Gas	66	28,644	\$ 1,193,954
Colorado				Ohio			
Coal	1	2,600	4,057,900	Oil and Gas	1	113	226
Oil and Gas	195	139,313	1,521,786	Oklahoma			
Idaho				Oil and Gas	173	56,163	583,081
Phosphate	1	120	88,270	South Dakota			
Kentucky				Oil and Gas	78	51,704	616,042
Oil and Gas	---	---	172	Texas			
Louisiana				Oil and Gas	42	21,332	406,408
Oil and Gas	112	41,768	421,868	Utah			
Mississippi				Coal	2	5,469	8,267,000
Oil and Gas	64	16,598	330,241	Oil and Gas	185	199,987	9,132,042
Montana				Wyoming			
Oil and Gas	297	216,346	1,159,545	Oil and Gas	962	671,264	8,693,365
Nevada				Sodium	<u>2</u>	<u>1,280</u>	<u>3,673,600</u>
Geothermal	4	6,237	260,010	Total	2,495	1,618,074	\$56,031,328
Oil and Gas	33	30,742	90,776				
New Mexico							
Oil and Gas	273	127,466	15,465,728				

NOTE: Accepted bonus bids in tables 25 and 26 include both revenues actually collected in Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 and revenues that may be deferred until later years. Coal bonus payments may be deferred through five annual installments from the date of the lease sale. Bonus collections in tables 2 and 3 of this report represent actual payments received in Calendar Year (CY) 1996. Bonus revenues collected and deferred in FY 1996 in tables 25 and 26 will subsequently not correspond to bonus revenues collected in CY 1996 in tables 2 and 3.

The accepted bonus bid in Kentucky represents collections in FY 1996 from an oil and gas lease sale conducted in a prior year.

Oil and gas figures in Utah include 8 combined hydrocarbon leases on 12,573 acres issued in FY 1996 with an accepted bonus bid of \$7,705,212. The combined hydrocarbon leases involve the recovery of oil and gas from tar sands under the provisions of the Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Table 26. Summary of accepted bonus bids from sales of Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1954-96

	Oil & Gas		Other Minerals		Totals	
	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids	Acres Leased	Accepted Bonus Bids
1954-59 ..	270,448	\$ 4,685,364	79,394	\$ 3,174,974	349,842	\$ 7,860,338
1960 ..	21,947	668,865	11,748	111,291	33,695	780,156
1961 ..	27,466	12,395,374	25,863	1,030,725	53,329	13,426,099
1962 ..	32,711	7,059,451	41,507	223,379	74,218	7,282,830
1963 ..	53,124	2,089,236	54,244	475,288	107,368	2,564,524
1964 ..	20,335	649,918	32,290	1,112,824	52,625	1,762,742
1965 ..	46,572	1,805,432	30,009	1,072,714	76,581	2,878,146
1966 ..	35,453	572,837	48,979	1,071,869	84,432	1,644,706
1967 ..	61,665	764,296	47,606	936,656	109,271	1,700,952
1968 ..	71,505	972,523	95,303	3,102,240	166,808	4,074,763
1969 ..	36,969	754,543	---	---	36,969	754,543
1970 ..	38,724	478,890	18,493	370,395	57,217	849,285
1971 ..	52,102	1,163,136	28,706	7,627,114	80,808	8,790,250
1972 ..	88,326	1,117,543	---	---	88,326	1,117,543
1973 ..	89,315	2,203,370	133	33,635	89,448	2,237,005
1974 ..	65,247	2,295,623	24,493	449,192,426	89,740	451,488,049
1975 ..	112,401	8,202,991	362	3,618	112,763	8,206,609
1976 ..	74,616	4,934,208	---	---	74,616	4,934,208
1977 ..	80,529	7,820,947	---	---	80,529	7,820,947
1978 ..	76,438	12,705,965	574	31,380	77,012	12,737,345
1979 ..	62,447	7,597,171	6,475	816,008	68,922	8,413,179
1980 ..	71,623	22,048,947	9,897	933,369	81,520	22,982,316
1981 ..	126,070	103,314,389	60,034	25,358,616	186,104	128,673,005
1982 ..	991,186	95,304,216	352,510	29,966,642	1,343,696	125,270,858
1983 ..	131,702	31,150,106	173,694	30,958,099	305,396	62,108,205
1984 ..	394,264	49,484,379	17,955	584,422	412,219	50,068,801
1985 ..	517,612	47,367,665	4,444	227,094	522,056	47,594,759
1986 ..	353,055	26,643,088	38,420	3,565,974	391,475	30,209,062
1987 ..	211,488	33,345,494	6,333	1,407,220	217,821	34,752,714
1988 ..	1,913,023	51,208,738	75,408	3,523,373	1,988,431	54,732,111
1989 ..	2,831,737	62,847,022	26,963	16,746,107	2,858,700	79,593,129
1990 ..	1,723,845	49,363,154	3,648	1,709,099	1,727,493	51,072,253
1991 ..	1,845,365	41,493,134	10,224	8,061,021	1,855,589	49,554,155
1992 ..	1,118,816	18,804,174	26,764	3,898,016	1,145,580	22,702,190
1993 ..	1,744,777	22,747,870	11,270	196,686,517	1,756,047	219,434,387
1994 ..	2,147,415	41,430,784	6,879	4,954,028	2,154,294	46,384,812
1995 ..	2,394,854	47,339,046	13,159	26,035,179	2,408,013	73,374,225
1996 ..	1,589,795	31,979,336	28,279	24,051,992	1,618,074	56,031,328
Total ..	21,524,967	\$856,809,225	1,412,060	\$849,053,304	22,937,027	\$1,705,862,529

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

Table 27. Summary of other revenues by State from Federal onshore mineral leases, Calendar Years 1985-96

	1985-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1985-96
Alabama	\$ 172,475	\$ (26,494)	\$ 21,985	\$ 25,797	\$ (151,561)	\$ 42,202
Alaska	9,591	4,565	478,152	(196,652)	24,777	320,433
Arizona	2,083	---	---	---	---	2,083
Arkansas	287,877	33,540	133,281	10,145	40,531	505,374
California	578,365	(2,674,052)	1,631,435	1,314,934	466,780	1,317,462
Colorado	7,156,750	407,985	1,161,621	1,775,766	2,444,188	12,946,310
Florida	17,975	4,718	4,933	5,946	1,891	35,463
Georgia	1,744	218	217	---	218	2,397
Idaho	464,182	71,594	78,872	110,797	109,930	835,375
Illinois	11,077	1,729	1,795	1,350	2,311	18,262
Kansas	110,590	120,836	48,226	720,783	15,325	1,015,760
Kentucky	96,309	50,762	23,169	24,823	83,273	278,336
Louisiana	121,023	6,733	1,008,978	72,700	374,091	1,583,525
Maryland	41,205	12,383	10,172	9,654	12,304	85,718
Michigan	24,375	(574)	18,271	10,448	86,271	138,791
Minnesota	421,358	30,476	54,066	48,660	48,660	603,220
Mississippi	104,093	40,033	(66,072)	15,111	(890)	92,275
Missouri	122,398	79,562	(24,209)	(109,940)	21,400	89,211
Montana	2,105,244	1,892,348	6,321,938	664,041	377,455	11,361,026
Nebraska	35,752	17,459	17,460	12,222	24,058	106,951
Nevada	79,126	6,845	4,341,874	17,012	(189,563)	4,255,294
New Mexico	12,258,827	5,011,395	2,208,365	2,375,679	7,936,301	29,790,567
New York	1,000	---	---	---	---	1,000
North Carolina	2,370	474	474	474	474	4,266
North Dakota	413,681	(93,359)	4,180,102	587,383	(563,552)	4,524,255
Ohio	19,693	2,340	1,892	2,078	1,920	27,923
Oklahoma	165,728	1,902,133	119,795	(91,569)	116,235	2,212,322
Pennsylvania	41,530	14,410	22,989	16,427	23,813	119,169
South Dakota	105,199	5,387	3,973	6,303	12,371	133,233
Tennessee	---	620	---	---	---	620
Texas	72,460	21,787	(573)	44,247	27,894	165,815
Utah	4,910,239	1,136,537	5,740,981	747,453	1,142,178	13,677,388
Virginia	21,908	7,272	2,943	1,926	31,184	65,233
Washington	8,470	---	---	---	---	8,470
West Virginia	594,930	193,046	133,450	173,608	117,009	1,212,043
Wyoming	<u>37,459,572</u>	<u>4,944,395</u>	<u>94,120,369</u>	<u>1,933,837</u>	<u>1,197,303</u>	<u>139,655,476</u>
Total	\$68,039,199	\$13,227,103	\$121,800,924	\$10,331,443	\$13,834,579	\$227,233,248

NOTE: This table was formerly titled "Summary of minimum royalties by State from Federal onshore mineral leases." The revenues in this table include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments. The increase in revenues in 1993-94 was due to additional collections from settlements. The decline in revenues in 1995 was due to a lower volume of settlement payments and to a number of recoupments for estimated royalty payments, particularly recoupments of estimated gas royalties. Estimated payments by many payors exceeded royalty obligations when gas prices fell in 1995.

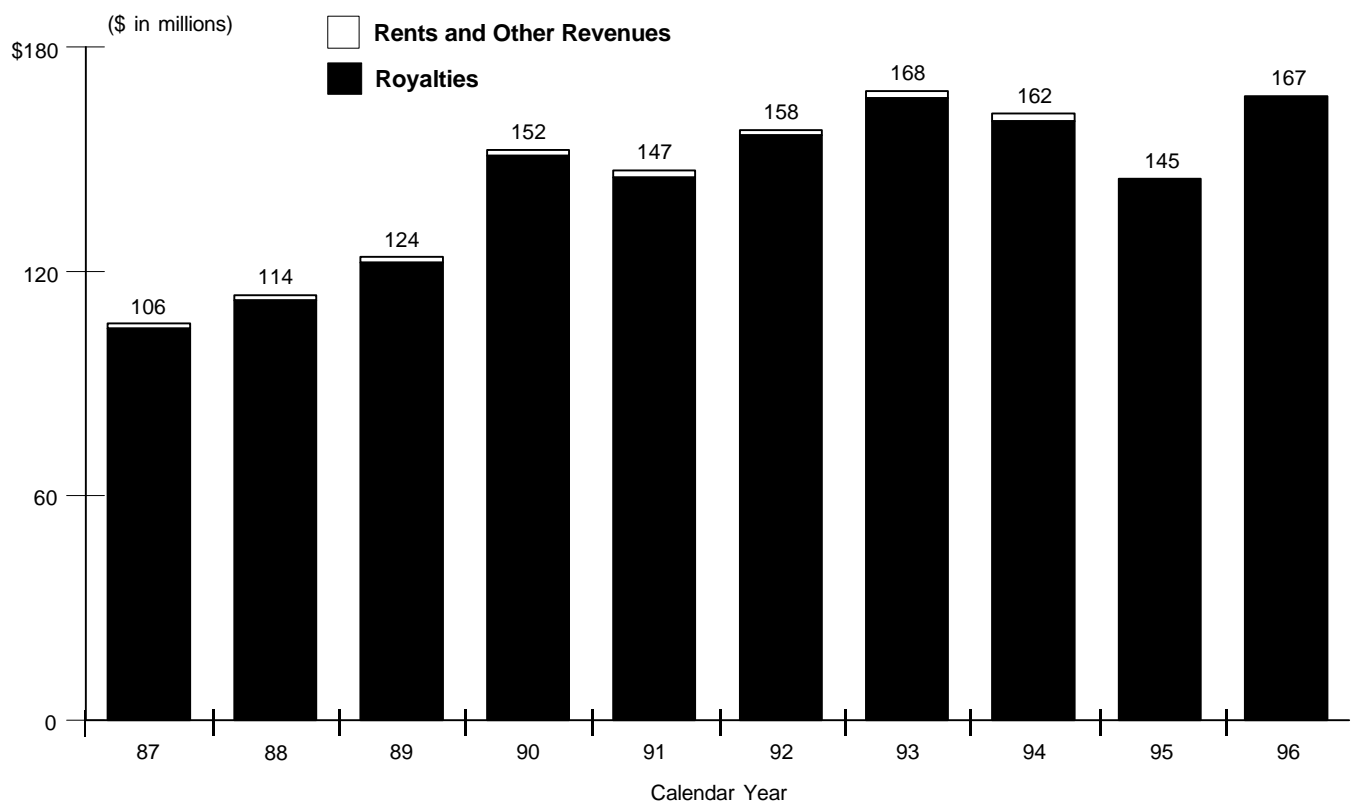


Figure 32. Revenues from Indian leases by source, 1987-96

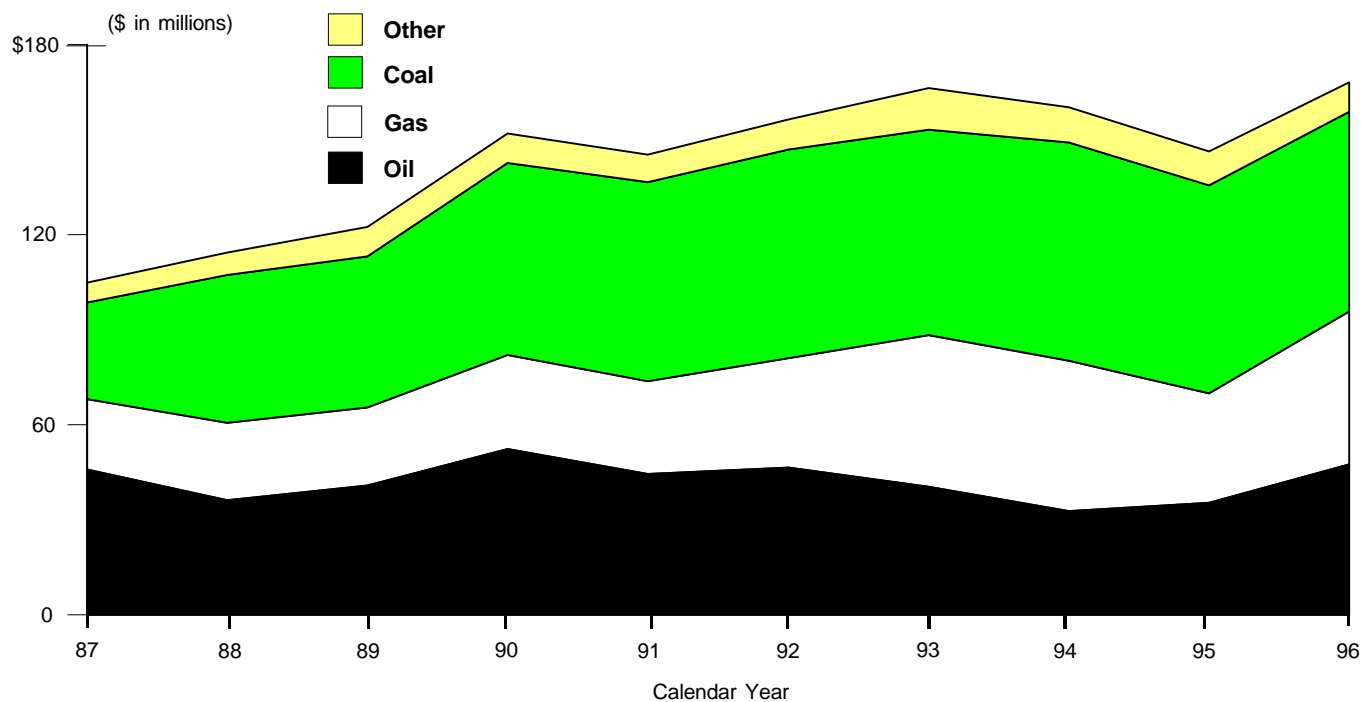


Figure 33. Royalties from Indian leases by commodity, 1987-96

Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues from mineral royalties, rents, and other revenues on Indian lands were up 15.2 percent, from \$144.8 million in 1995 to \$166.8 million in 1996 (tables 2 and 3, and figure 32). The increase was attributed to a significant rise in oil and gas prices during the year that resulted in additional royalty collections. Indian revenues addressed in this report exclude the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska and the Osage Nation, which collect their own revenues.

Indian mineral royalties rose 14.9 percent, from \$146.4 million in 1995 to \$168.2 million in 1996 (tables 2, 3, and 28, and figures 32 and 33). The significant increase in oil and gas royalties was offset, in part, by a moderate decline in coal royalties and a more pronounced decline in copper royalties during the year.

Indian oil sales volume was up 8.9 percent; however, Indian oil royalties rose 34.4 percent, from \$35.3 million in 1995 to \$47.4 million in 1996 (table 28 and figure 34). The growth in royalties is a result of low inventories of oil in the developed western economies and increased demand in the United States, Europe, and the developing nations of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and the Middle East.

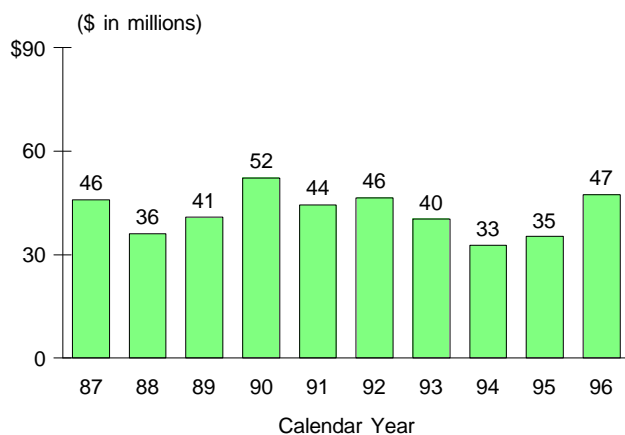


Figure 34. Indian oil royalties, 1987-96

Indian gas sales volume rose 14.1 percent during the year; however, gas royalties were up 39.3 percent, from \$34.7 million in 1995 to \$48.3 million in 1996 (table 28 and figure 35). Gas inventories in underground storage facilities reached historically low levels following colder than normal winter weather in late 1995 and early 1996.

Spring and summer injections added to inventory levels, however, underground stocks remained below normal when the heating season began in the fall. Cold weather in November, particularly in the Midwest, accelerated withdrawals resulting in a sharp rise in prices.

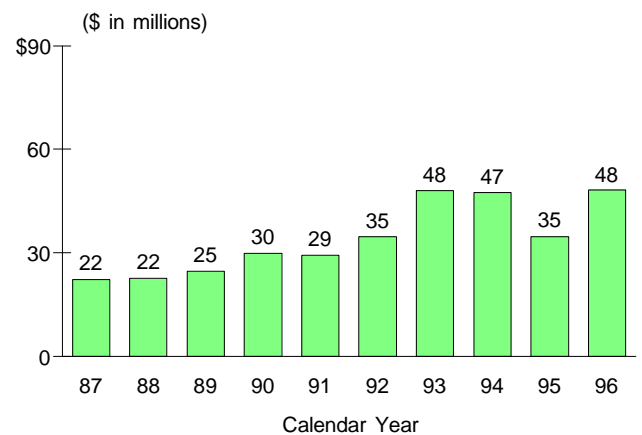


Figure 35. Indian gas royalties, 1987-96

Indian coal sales volume fell 7.3 percent while coal royalties dropped 4 percent, from \$65.7 million in 1995 to \$63.1 million in 1996 (table 28 and figure 36). The decline in royalties occurred on Indian lands in New Mexico. Coal royalties continue to provide the largest source of revenue to the Indian community from mineral leasing (tables 28 and 29, and figure 33).

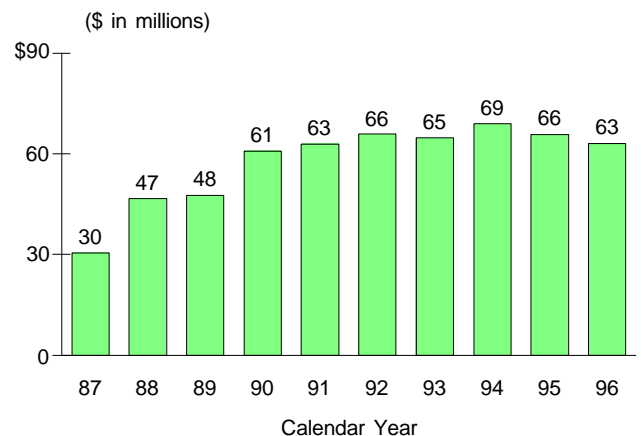


Figure 36. Indian coal royalties, 1987-96

Royalties from minerals other than oil, gas, and coal fell 12.4 percent, from \$10.8 million in 1995 to \$9.4 million in 1996 (table 28 and figure 37). Significant gains in royalties from gas plant products, granite, gypsum, and sand and gravel could not offset the effects of a sharp decline in copper royalties during the year. The U.S. Geological Survey reports that copper prices experienced significant volatility during 1996 with speculation about a market surplus and concerns over potential market manipulation. Prices fell sharply in June due to reports that an international trader had amassed losses of \$1.8 billion from unauthorized trades over a 10-year period.

Indian rents increased from \$525,784 in 1995 to \$873,888 in 1996. A series of recoupments created a net refund in other revenues during the year (tables 2 and 3). Other revenues include settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 3,952 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on 1.9 million acres on Indian lands in 1996 (tables 45 and 46).

This number includes 3,754 producing or producible Indian oil and gas leases on 1.7 million acres (tables 37 and 38). The figure further includes 6 coal leases on 115,630 acres (tables 39 and 40) and 45 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 17,516 acres (tables 41 and 42).

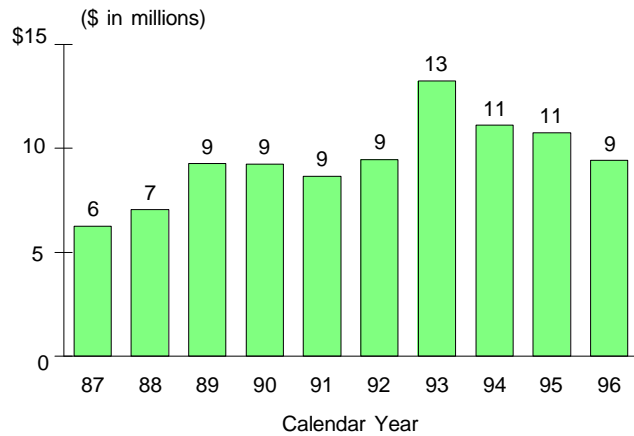


Figure 37. Indian other royalties, 1987-96

Principal Indian Tribes Served by the Minerals Management Service

Alabama-Coushatta	Crow	Quechan
Arapaho	Delaware	Sac and Fox
Assiniboine Sioux	Ft. Mohave	Salt River-Pima Maricopa
Blackfeet	Gila River Indian Community	Santa Ana Pueblo
Caddo	Hopi	Seminole
Cherokee	Jicarilla Apache	Shoshone
Cheyenne-Arapaho	Morongo Band Mission Indians	Shoshone Bannock
Chickasaw	Navajo	Soboba Band Mission Indians
Chilocco Indian School	Pala Band Mission Indians	Southern Ute
Chippewa-Cree	Pawnee	Tohono O'Odham
Choctaw	Ponca	Ute
Colorado River	Pueblo of Sandia	Ute Mountain Ute
Cook Inlet Region, Inc.	Pueblo of San Ildefonso	Wichita
Creek	Pueblo of Zia	
Creek-Thlopthlocco	Pyramid Lake Paiute	

NOTE: The Indian Tribes listed above are served by the Minerals Management Service through the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-96

	1937-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1937-96
Alaska						
Gas						
Sales Volume	277,556	---	---	---	---	277,556
Sales Value	\$ 39,269	---	---	---	---	\$ 39,269
Royalties	\$ 6,541	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,541
Total Royalties	\$ 6,541	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,541
Arizona						
Coal						
Sales Volume	219,163,757	12,257,727	12,263,813	12,249,420	12,184,822	268,119,539
Sales Value	\$2,966,209,597	\$264,025,579	\$262,693,707	\$258,409,920	\$274,794,525	\$4,026,133,328
Royalties	\$ 202,099,679	\$ 32,999,499	\$ 32,838,562	\$ 32,301,238	\$ 33,226,179	\$ 333,465,157
Gas						
Sales Volume	13,655,914	49,150	554,382	1,967,104	338,685	16,565,235
Sales Value	\$ 3,422,459	\$ 38,927	\$ 537,628	\$ 1,440,917	\$ 416,783	\$ 5,856,714
Royalties	\$ 456,069	\$ 4,866	\$ 149,355	\$ 253,614	\$ 81,493	\$ 945,397
Oil						
Sales Volume	19,906,511	85,711	83,045	78,818	94,049	20,248,134
Sales Value	\$ 122,530,878	\$ 1,407,826	\$ 1,289,875	\$ 1,316,376	\$ 1,932,548	\$ 128,477,503
Royalties	\$ 19,930,123	\$ 231,635	\$ 195,098	\$ 152,170	\$ 328,650	\$ 20,837,676
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 485,492,065	\$131,729,386	\$ 53,308,441	\$ 53,261,240	\$ 32,756,300	756,547,432
Royalties	\$ 52,608,133	\$ 7,947,579	\$ 6,740,749	\$ 6,743,051	\$ 3,638,413	\$ 77,677,925
Total Royalties	\$ 275,094,004	\$ 41,183,579	\$ 39,923,764	\$ 39,450,073	\$ 37,274,735	\$ 432,926,155
California						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 54,965,440	\$ 4,373,269	\$ 4,888,550	\$ 3,377,938	\$ 7,077,362	74,682,559
Royalties	\$ 6,033,612	\$ 584,924	\$ 761,295	\$ 531,480	\$ 1,135,139	\$ 9,046,450
Total Royalties	\$ 6,033,612	\$ 584,924	\$ 761,295	\$ 531,480	\$ 1,135,139	\$ 9,046,450

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-96 (cont.)

	1937-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1937-96
Colorado						
Coal						
Sales Volume	1,659	---	---	---	---	1,659
Sales Value	\$ 7,723	---	---	---	---	\$ 7,723
Royalties	\$ 198	---	---	---	---	\$ 198
Gas						
Sales Volume	733,605,766	88,743,753	111,633,339	114,480,481	133,443,161	1,181,906,500
Sales Value	\$624,512,152	\$143,541,639	\$160,984,715	\$112,328,467	\$141,613,351	\$1,182,980,324
Royalties	\$ 78,629,880	\$ 18,666,573	\$ 21,195,219	\$ 14,228,833	\$ 18,471,467	\$ 151,191,972
Oil						
Sales Volume	5,375,537	128,491	201,999	230,713	155,018	6,091,758
Sales Value	\$ 61,770,384	\$ 2,061,257	\$ 3,336,771	\$ 3,881,639	\$ 3,001,158	\$ 74,051,209
Royalties	\$ 9,594,411	\$ 398,970	\$ 528,717	\$ 620,181	\$ 464,451	\$ 11,606,730
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 6,399,487	\$ (432,585)	\$ 1,494,120	\$ (50,557)	\$ 1,671,000	\$ 9,081,465
Royalties	\$ 807,677	\$ (27,255)	\$ 210,533	\$ 15,413	\$ 200,928	\$ 1,207,296
Total Royalties	\$ 89,032,166	\$ 19,038,288	\$ 21,934,469	\$ 14,864,427	\$ 19,136,846	\$ 164,006,196
Florida						
Oil						
Sales Volume	4,688	---	---	---	---	4,688
Sales Value	\$ 51,367	---	---	---	---	\$ 51,367
Royalties	\$ 6,422	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,422
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 451,024	---	---	---	---	\$ 451,024
Royalties	\$ 45,103	---	---	---	---	\$ 45,103
Total Royalties	\$ 51,525	---	---	---	---	\$ 51,525
Idaho						
Other						
Sales Value	\$306,604,916	\$ 14,655,816	\$ 3,045,220	\$ 604,431	\$ 409,314	\$ 325,319,697
Royalties	\$ 30,771,036	\$ 1,823,056	\$ 244,480	\$ 45,391	\$ 30,699	\$ 32,914,662
Total Royalties	\$ 30,771,036	\$ 1,823,056	\$ 244,480	\$ 45,391	\$ 30,699	\$ 32,914,662

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-96 (cont.)

	1937-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1937-96
Michigan						
Gas						
Sales Volume	23,783	23	50	---	---	23,856
Sales Value	\$ 23,375	\$ 66	\$ 141	---	---	\$ 23,582
Royalties	\$ 2,866	\$ 8	\$ 18	---	---	\$ 2,892
Oil						
Sales Volume	47,842	630	627	427	749	50,275
Sales Value	\$ 520,452	\$ 11,028	\$ 9,780	\$ 7,390	\$ 14,983	\$ 563,633
Royalties	\$ 70,729	\$ 1,540	\$ 1,280	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,967	\$ 76,563
Total Royalties	\$ 73,595	\$ 1,548	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,967	\$ 79,455
Minnesota						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 178,461	---	---	---	---	\$ 178,461
Royalties	\$ 6,455	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,455
Total Royalties	\$ 6,455	---	---	---	---	\$ 6,455
Montana						
Coal						
Sales Volume	56,767,261	3,517,511	4,133,947	4,468,127	4,681,254	73,568,100
Sales Value	\$446,151,068	\$28,040,475	\$23,726,452	\$25,943,606	\$27,284,017	\$551,145,618
Royalties	\$ 29,162,654	\$ 1,785,621	\$ 1,979,487	\$ 2,037,249	\$ 2,139,868	\$ 37,104,879
Gas						
Sales Volume	33,144,681	1,701,053	1,591,450	1,586,716	1,293,984	39,317,884
Sales Value	\$ 38,197,721	\$ 3,189,847	\$ 2,497,036	\$ 2,342,285	\$ 1,782,615	\$ 48,009,504
Royalties	\$ 5,652,242	\$ 481,561	\$ 378,055	\$ 350,749	\$ 269,978	\$ 7,132,585
Oil						
Sales Volume	95,950,842	1,016,902	891,802	851,205	798,217	99,508,968
Sales Value	\$636,380,060	\$15,771,788	\$12,256,942	\$13,154,167	\$15,175,206	\$692,738,163
Royalties	\$ 87,878,216	\$ 2,424,425	\$ 1,866,154	\$ 2,024,169	\$ 2,261,140	\$ 96,454,104
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 17,475,001	\$ 93,868	\$ 28,611	\$ 123,627	\$ 55,065	\$ 17,776,172
Royalties	\$ 1,040,803	\$ 8,962	\$ 2,373	\$ 9,132	\$ 3,094	\$ 1,064,364
Total Royalties	\$123,733,915	\$ 4,700,569	\$ 4,226,069	\$ 4,421,299	\$ 4,674,080	\$141,755,932

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-96 (cont.)

	1937-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1937-96
Nevada						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 13,543,675	\$ 1,554,294	\$ 2,077,017	\$ 2,188,615	\$ 2,323,296	\$ 21,686,897
Royalties	\$ 1,184,725	\$ 145,813	\$ 180,857	\$ 179,074	\$ 196,223	\$ 1,886,692
Total Royalties	\$ 1,184,725	\$ 145,813	\$ 180,857	\$ 179,074	\$ 196,223	\$ 1,886,692
New Mexico						
Coal						
Sales Volume	230,092,352	12,316,224	12,523,652	11,647,591	9,438,892	276,018,711
Sales Value	\$2,926,389,686	\$249,852,677	\$271,684,975	\$247,836,433	\$219,211,160	\$3,914,974,931
Royalties	\$ 221,996,906	\$ 29,964,701	\$ 34,086,364	\$ 31,351,861	\$ 27,697,824	\$ 345,097,656
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,812,895,930	51,673,798	49,858,019	51,919,128	56,776,248	2,023,123,123
Sales Value	\$1,524,355,760	\$ 99,842,377	\$ 90,705,496	\$ 74,253,224	\$111,382,644	\$1,900,539,501
Royalties	\$ 197,501,551	\$ 12,922,892	\$ 11,427,787	\$ 9,327,739	\$ 13,899,521	\$ 245,079,490
Oil						
Sales Volume	112,905,377	1,167,505	1,042,839	980,395	1,022,626	117,118,742
Sales Value	\$ 857,407,035	\$ 19,629,051	\$ 15,815,422	\$ 16,636,428	\$ 19,726,716	\$ 929,214,652
Royalties	\$ 119,056,862	\$ 2,859,905	\$ 2,225,598	\$ 2,343,909	\$ 2,838,269	\$ 129,324,543
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 752,689,342	\$ 10,481,841	\$ 13,647,454	\$ 15,722,906	\$ 23,762,467	\$ 816,304,010
Royalties	\$ 108,192,076	\$ 1,762,046	\$ 2,374,171	\$ 2,486,187	\$ 3,185,004	\$ 117,999,484
Total Royalties	\$ 646,747,395	\$ 47,509,544	\$ 50,113,920	\$ 45,509,696	\$ 47,620,618	\$ 837,501,173
North Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	2,921	---	---	---	---	2,921
Sales Value	\$ 8,834	---	---	---	---	\$ 8,834
Royalties	\$ 540	---	---	---	---	\$ 540
Gas						
Sales Volume	11,525,014	107,177	101,854	201,341	187,924	12,123,310
Sales Value	\$ 2,436,763	\$ 116,433	\$ 109,691	\$ 235,204	\$ 281,975	\$ 3,180,066
Royalties	\$ 321,973	\$ 17,391	\$ 15,770	\$ 30,093	\$ 38,077	\$ 423,304
Oil						
Sales Volume	9,916,633	148,941	127,664	132,561	87,643	10,413,442
Sales Value	\$ 63,511,999	\$ 2,465,491	\$ 1,859,620	\$ 2,059,749	\$ 1,617,684	\$ 71,514,543
Royalties	\$ 8,706,696	\$ 371,120	\$ 273,129	\$ 304,543	\$ 239,951	\$ 9,895,439
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,563,701	\$ 106,691	\$ 65,976	\$ 39,591	\$ 85,777	\$ 5,861,736
Royalties	\$ 443,862	\$ 9,947	\$ 5,623	\$ 1,936	\$ 8,130	\$ 469,498
Total Royalties	\$ 9,473,071	\$ 398,458	\$ 294,522	\$ 336,572	\$ 286,158	\$ 10,788,781

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-96 (cont.)

	1937-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1937-96
Oklahoma						
Coal						
Sales Volume	9,375,686	---	---	---	---	9,375,686
Sales Value	\$ 37,232,091	---	---	---	---	\$ 37,232,091
Royalties	\$ 1,050,777	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,050,777
Gas						
Sales Volume	1,119,605,797	25,093,022	25,695,691	25,726,029	26,054,670	1,222,175,209
Sales Value	\$1,275,323,622	\$51,584,467	\$49,452,288	\$36,846,849	\$47,047,589	\$1,460,254,815
Royalties	\$ 165,719,075	\$ 9,034,465	\$ 8,600,735	\$ 6,098,347	\$ 7,897,760	\$ 197,350,382
Oil						
Sales Volume	380,077,234	2,046,793	1,855,168	1,589,152	1,695,337	387,263,684
Sales Value	\$2,022,733,454	\$35,283,885	\$27,932,553	\$26,271,616	\$33,787,457	\$2,146,008,965
Royalties	\$ 260,615,808	\$ 5,101,160	\$ 4,100,508	\$ 3,893,532	\$ 5,140,661	\$ 278,851,669
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 334,612,988	\$ 3,376,788	\$ 1,914,725	\$ 1,810,530	\$ 2,787,119	\$ 344,502,150
Royalties	\$ 26,133,947	\$ 317,472	\$ 234,409	\$ 274,085	\$ 300,082	\$ 27,259,995
Total Royalties	\$ 453,519,607	\$14,453,097	12,935,652	\$10,265,964	\$13,338,503	\$ 504,512,823
South Dakota						
Coal						
Sales Volume	15,876	---	---	---	---	15,876
Sales Value	\$ 72,302	---	---	---	---	\$ 72,302
Royalties	\$ 3,175	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,175
Oil						
Sales Volume	113,161	4,805	4,161	4,235	3,843	130,205
Sales Value	\$ 1,723,581	\$ 60,964	\$ 43,656	\$ 50,597	\$ 55,990	\$ 1,934,788
Royalties	\$ 311,394	\$ 12,193	\$ 8,731	\$ 10,119	\$ 11,198	\$ 353,635
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 5,950,624	---	---	---	---	\$ 5,950,624
Royalties	\$ 474,609	---	---	---	---	\$ 474,609
Total Royalties	\$ 789,178	\$ 12,193	\$ 8,731	\$ 10,119	\$ 11,198	\$ 831,419
Texas						
Gas						
Sales Volume	6,210,428	2,118,952	2,413,648	2,172,808	6,144,900	19,060,736
Sales Value	\$ 10,112,666	\$ 4,677,144	\$ 4,890,066	\$ 3,570,860	\$14,312,551	\$ 37,563,287
Royalties	\$ 1,822,775	\$ 878,613	\$ 947,969	\$ 694,711	\$ 2,781,585	\$ 7,125,653
Oil						
Sales Volume	463,139	165,853	224,654	160,698	459,977	1,474,321
Sales Value	\$ 9,572,144	\$ 2,883,637	\$ 3,534,374	\$ 2,759,779	\$ 9,604,187	\$ 28,354,121
Royalties	\$ 1,780,087	\$ 564,507	\$ 693,289	\$ 540,973	\$ 1,871,158	\$ 5,450,014
Total Royalties	\$ 3,602,862	\$ 1,443,120	\$ 1,641,258	\$ 1,235,684	\$ 4,652,743	\$ 12,575,667

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-96 (cont.)

	1937-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1937-96
Utah						
Gas						
Sales Volume	318,716,712	8,292,811	7,701,682	5,989,236	8,823,728	349,524,169
Sales Value	\$ 320,448,084	\$ 20,930,432	\$ 15,328,373	\$ 8,819,867	\$ 13,341,919	\$ 378,868,675
Royalties	\$ 49,258,210	\$ 3,202,965	\$ 2,400,349	\$ 1,355,914	\$ 2,146,014	\$ 58,363,452
Oil						
Sales Volume	442,647,705	7,837,548	7,290,508	7,167,286	7,949,683	472,892,730
Sales Value	\$3,878,752,126	\$137,830,240	\$114,710,491	\$123,368,906	\$160,262,239	\$4,414,924,002
Royalties	\$ 585,111,982	\$ 23,007,348	\$ 18,776,066	\$ 19,960,287	\$ 25,968,691	\$ 672,824,374
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 186,436,312	\$ 3,240,060	\$ 2,184,483	\$ 2,655,194	\$ 3,789,079	\$ 198,305,128
Royalties	\$ 13,129,121	\$ 365,348	\$ 227,236	\$ 251,181	\$ 393,642	\$ 14,366,528
Total Royalties	\$ 647,499,313	\$ 26,575,661	\$ 21,403,651	\$ 21,567,382	\$ 28,508,347	\$ 745,554,354
Washington						
Gas						
Sales Volume	2,939	---	---	---	---	2,939
Sales Value	\$ 1,170	---	---	---	---	\$ 1,170
Royalties	\$ 146	---	---	---	---	\$ 146
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 50,630,128	\$ 1,545,916	\$ 857,249	\$ 1,604,614	\$ 2,450,013	\$ 57,087,920
Royalties	\$ 5,203,178	\$ 284,272	\$ 128,150	\$ 213,364	\$ 329,624	\$ 6,158,588
Total Royalties	\$ 5,203,324	\$ 284,272	\$ 128,150	\$ 213,364	\$ 329,624	\$ 6,158,734
Wisconsin						
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 40,711	---	---	---	---	\$ 40,711
Royalties	\$ 3,271	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,271
Total Royalties	\$ 3,271	---	---	---	---	\$ 3,271

Table 28. Summary of sales volume, sales value, and royalties by State and commodity from Indian mineral leases, Calendar Years 1937-96 (cont.)

	1937-92	1993	1994	1995	1996	1937-96
Wyoming						
Gas						
Sales Volume	369,753,281	11,226,343	9,480,135	13,767,763	15,426,502	419,654,024
Sales Value	\$ 338,620,534	\$ 17,648,161	\$ 14,202,443	\$ 14,600,508	\$ 15,659,653	\$ 400,731,299
Royalties	\$ 50,303,726	\$ 2,821,107	\$ 2,382,380	\$ 2,315,144	\$ 2,672,664	\$ 60,495,021
Oil						
Sales Volume	261,484,177	1,998,419	1,845,015	1,909,177	2,006,628	269,243,416
Sales Value	\$1,556,084,965	\$ 26,496,232	\$ 21,773,231	\$ 25,615,408	\$ 40,308,290	\$ 1,670,278,126
Royalties	\$ 230,312,966	\$ 5,385,643	\$ 4,065,760	\$ 5,447,990	\$ 8,304,712	\$ 253,517,071
Other						
Sales Value	\$ 8,210,488	\$ 239,834	\$ 157,799	\$ 160,452	\$ 175,225	\$ 8,943,798
Royalties	\$ 825,605	\$ 10,484	\$ 6,630	\$ 6,741	\$ 7,356	\$ 856,816
Total Royalties	\$ 281,442,297	\$ 8,217,234	\$ 6,454,770	\$ 7,769,875	\$ 10,984,732	\$ 314,868,908
Indian Totals						
Coal						
Sales Volume	515,419,512	28,091,462	28,921,412	28,365,138	26,304,968	627,102,492
Sales Value	\$6,376,071,301	\$541,918,731	\$558,105,134	\$532,189,959	\$521,289,702	\$ 8,529,574,827
Royalties	\$ 454,313,929	\$ 64,749,821	\$ 68,904,413	\$ 65,690,348	\$ 63,063,871	\$ 716,722,382
Gas						
Sales Volume	4,419,417,801	189,006,082	209,030,250	217,810,606	248,489,802	5,283,754,541
Sales Value	\$4,137,493,575	\$341,569,493	\$338,707,877	\$254,438,181	\$345,839,080	\$ 5,418,048,206
Royalties	\$ 549,675,054	\$ 48,030,441	\$ 47,497,637	\$ 34,655,144	\$ 48,258,559	\$ 728,116,835
Oil						
Sales Volume	1,328,892,846	14,601,598	13,567,482	13,104,667	14,273,770	1,384,440,363
Sales Value	\$9,211,038,445	\$243,901,399	\$202,562,715	\$215,122,055	\$285,486,458	\$10,158,111,072
Royalties	\$1,323,375,696	\$ 40,358,446	\$ 32,734,330	\$ 35,298,920	\$ 47,430,848	\$ 1,479,198,240
Other						
Sales Value	\$2,229,244,363	\$170,965,178	\$ 83,669,645	\$ 81,498,581	\$ 77,342,017	\$ 2,642,719,784
Royalties	\$ 246,903,213	\$ 13,232,648	\$ 11,116,506	\$ 10,757,035	\$ 9,428,334	\$ 291,437,736
Total Royalties	\$2,574,267,892	\$166,371,356	\$ 160,252,886	\$146,401,447	\$168,181,612	\$ 3,215,475,193

Table 29. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Chat			
Oklahoma	239,199	\$ 262,667	\$ 71,760
Coal			
Arizona	12,184,822	\$274,794,525	\$33,226,179
Montana	4,681,254	27,284,017	2,139,868
New Mexico	9,438,892	219,211,160	27,697,824
Subtotal	26,304,968	\$521,289,702	\$63,063,871
Copper			
Arizona	46,519	\$ 20,604,368	\$ 1,690,035
Gas			
Arizona	338,685	\$ 416,783	\$ 81,493
Colorado	133,443,161	141,613,351	18,471,467
Montana	1,293,984	1,782,615	269,978
New Mexico	56,776,248	111,382,644	13,899,521
North Dakota	187,924	281,975	38,077
Oklahoma	26,054,670	47,047,589	7,897,760
Texas	6,144,900	14,312,551	2,781,585
Utah	8,823,728	13,341,919	2,146,014
Wyoming	15,426,502	15,659,653	2,672,664
Subtotal	248,489,802	\$345,839,080	\$48,258,559
Gas Lost			
New Mexico	204	\$ 260	\$ 32
Oklahoma	20,659	50,387	6,298
Subtotal	20,863	\$ 50,647	\$ 6,330
Gas Plant Products			
Arizona	102,111	\$ 37,919	\$ 4,046
Colorado	3,094,000	1,620,030	192,657
Montana	174,002	55,065	3,094
New Mexico	62,634,131	16,763,716	1,541,334
North Dakota	270,953	85,645	8,114
Oklahoma	4,244,090	1,269,162	181,122
Utah	10,812,336	3,389,558	304,859
Wyoming	421,824	175,225	7,356
Subtotal	81,753,447	\$ 23,396,320	\$ 2,242,582
Granite			
Washington	169,957	\$ 1,357,256	\$ 169,957
Gypsum			
New Mexico	702,980	\$ 2,811,920	\$ 637,285

Table 29. Calendar Year 1996 sales volume, sales value, and royalties by commodity and State from Indian mineral leases (cont.)

	Sales Volume	Sales Value	Royalties
Limestone			
Oklahoma	278,059	\$ 1,181,751	\$ 30,586
Molybdenum			
Arizona	171	\$ 391,952	\$ 39,197
Oil			
Arizona	94,049	\$ 1,932,548	\$ 328,650
Colorado	155,018	3,001,158	464,451
Michigan	749	14,983	1,967
Montana	798,217	15,175,206	2,261,140
New Mexico	1,022,626	19,726,716	2,838,269
North Dakota	87,643	1,617,684	239,951
Oklahoma	1,695,337	33,787,457	5,140,661
South Dakota	3,843	55,990	11,198
Texas	459,977	9,604,187	1,871,158
Utah	7,949,683	160,262,239	25,968,691
Wyoming	<u>2,006,628</u>	<u>40,308,290</u>	<u>8,304,712</u>
Subtotal	14,273,770	\$ 285,486,458	\$ 47,430,848
Oil Lost			
Colorado	3	\$ 65	\$ 8
Oklahoma	<u>17</u>	<u>298</u>	<u>37</u>
Subtotal	20	363	45
Phosphate			
Idaho	6,454	\$ 409,314	\$ 30,699
Sand and Gravel			
Arizona	2,411,904	\$ 11,056,241	\$ 1,892,114
California	1,558,761	7,077,362	1,135,139
Colorado	15,663	50,905	8,263
Nevada	522,842	2,323,296	196,223
New Mexico	1,569,535	4,186,571	1,006,353
Oklahoma	21,119	22,854	10,279
Utah	221,956	399,521	88,783
Washington	<u>432,045</u>	<u>1,092,757</u>	<u>159,667</u>
Subtotal	6,753,825	\$ 26,209,507	\$ 4,496,821
Silica Sand			
Arizona	29,592	\$ 665,820	\$ 13,021
Sulfur			
North Dakota	21	\$ <u>132</u>	\$ <u>16</u>
Total		\$1,229,957,257	\$168,181,612

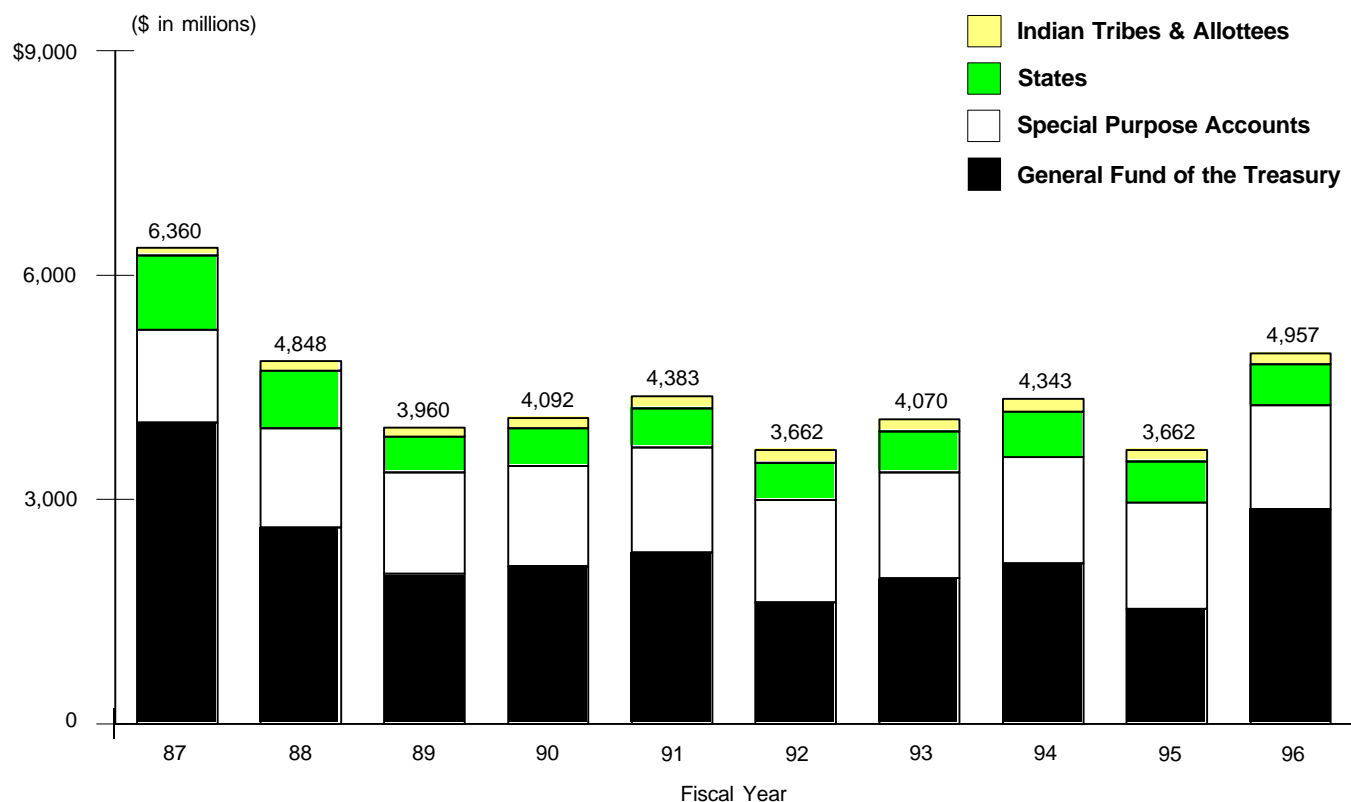


Figure 38. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and Indian leases, Fiscal Years 1987-96

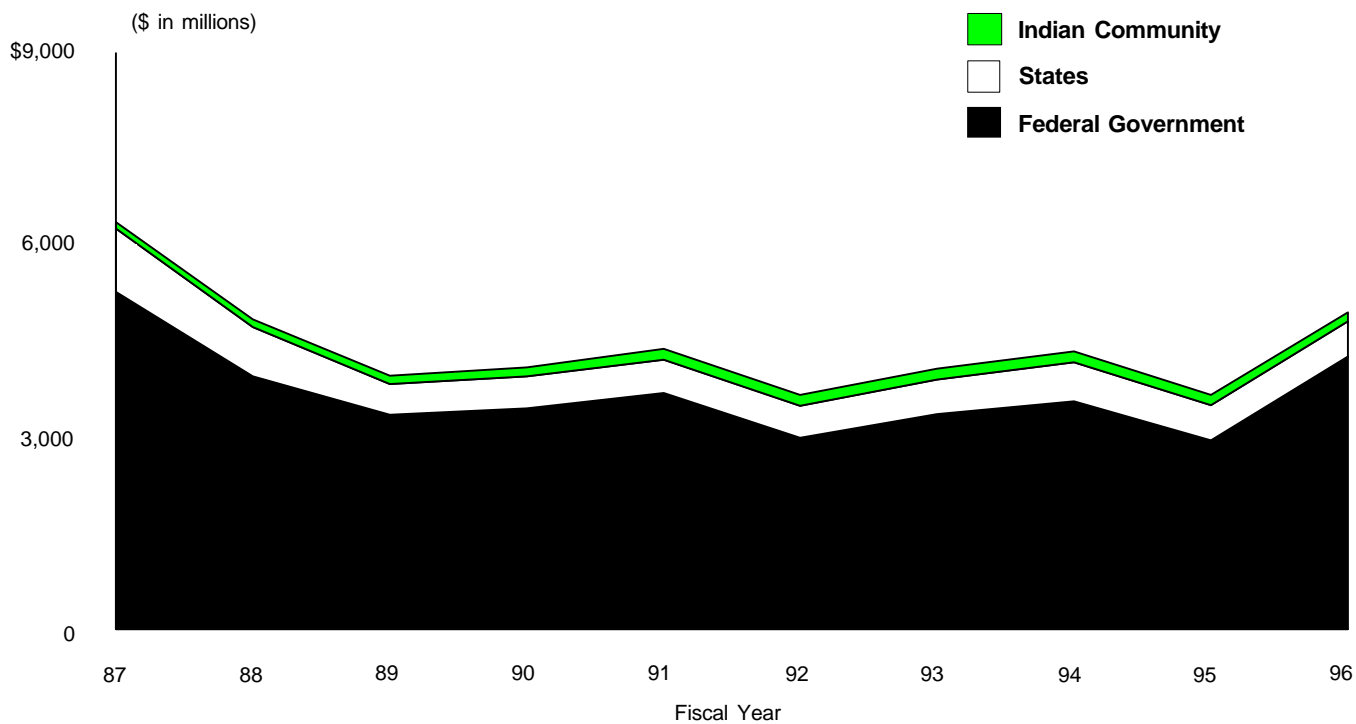


Figure 39. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, to the Indian Community, States, and the Federal Government, Fiscal Years 1987-96

Distribution of Federal and Indian Mineral Revenues

Revenues collected in 1996 from mineral leases on Federal lands were distributed to States, to the U.S. Department of the Treasury (Treasury), and to a number of designated special-purpose accounts administered by Federal agencies. The Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) disbursed revenues collected from Indian leases to the appropriate Indian Tribes and allottees. Formulas for these disbursements are governed by legislation and regulations (table 30).

The General Fund of the Treasury received 57.8 percent, or \$2.9 billion, of all revenues in Fiscal Year (FY) 1996. Payments to three special-purpose accounts amounted to \$1.4 billion, or 28.2 percent of total mineral revenues. Another \$547.6 million, or 11.1 percent, was disbursed to mineral-producing States from offshore and onshore mineral activity. Indian revenues directed to Tribal governments and individual allotment owners equaled 2.9 percent, or \$145.8 million, during the fiscal year (table 31 and figure 40).

Royalty payments are generally due on the last day of the month following the month of production, unless that day falls on a weekend or holiday. Payments are then due on the first business day of the following month.

Since 1983, the Minerals Management Service (MMS) has generally disbursed mineral revenues derived from leases on public domain lands and shared with the States in the month following receipt of the payment. Disbursements are made under the provisions of section 104 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA) which amended the revenue disbursement provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA), 30 U.S.C. 191. Since revenues collected in one month are disbursed in the following month, collection totals in a given year will not equal disbursement totals for the same year. Royalty, rent, and bonus revenues totaling \$457.8 million were distributed to 33 States from Federal onshore lands in FY 1996 (tables 33 and 34, and figure 41).

The MMS deposits Indian revenues in accounts administered by the Office of Trust Funds Management (OTFM) where they are invested and subsequently distributed to Indian Tribes and allottees by BIA.

The MMS administers mineral leases from different land categories. Legislation and regulations govern formulas for the disbursement of revenues from these leases (table 30).

Outer Continental Shelf Lands

Royalty, rent, and bonus revenues from Federal offshore mineral leases on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) are deposited to the General Fund of the Treasury through miscellaneous receipts. Under other applicable laws, specified amounts from total offshore revenues are transferred to the National Historic Preservation Fund and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Transfers to the National Historic Preservation Fund totaled \$150 million and transfers to maintain the Land and Water Conservation Fund's annual authorization of \$900 million equaled \$896.9 million in FY 1996 (table 31 and figure 40).

Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (OCSLA) Amendments of 1978 provided that the States were to receive a "fair and equitable" division of revenues generated from the leasing of lands within 3 miles of the seaward boundary of a coastal State containing one or more oil and gas pools or fields underlying both the OCS and lands subject to the jurisdiction of the State. The States and the Federal Government, however, could not reach agreement concerning the meaning of the term "fair and equitable." Revenues generated within the 3-mile boundary were placed into an escrow fund beginning in August 1979. Revenues from the Beaufort Sea in Alaska were placed into a second escrow fund under section 7, beginning in December 1979.

Congress resolved the dispute over the meaning of "fair and equitable" in the OCSLA Amendments of 1985, Public Law 99-272. The law provides for the following distribution of section 8(g) revenues to the States:

- Disbursement of escrow funds during FY 1986-87;
- A series of annual settlement payments disbursed to the States over a 15-year period from FY 1987 to FY 2001; and
- Recurring annual disbursements of 27 percent of royalty, rent, and bonus revenues received within each affected State's 8(g) zone (table 30).

Congress passed a second law, Public Law 100-202, permitting distribution of \$322.9 million of the section 7 Beaufort Sea escrow funds to Alaska in FY 1988.

Nearly \$89.9 million in OCS royalties and escrow funds was released to seven States in FY 1996 under the provisions of the OCSLA Amendments of 1985 (tables 33 and 35).

Public Domain Lands

The majority of Federal lands are in the public domain. Under section 35 of MLA, States other than Alaska receive 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses collected from any public domain leases located within their respective boundaries. Forty percent of remaining mineral revenues is deposited in the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent is directed into the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

Alaska receives 90 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses paid for mineral production on public domain leases in Alaska. The State also receives 50 percent of all royalties, rents, and bonuses generated from the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (table 30).

Acquired Lands

The MMS collects all royalties, rents, and bonuses from leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, 30 U.S.C. 351 *et seq.*, on behalf of a number of Federal agencies. Revenues are disbursed according to laws applicable to the lands (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from leases on acquired lands within a national forest administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the State in which the lease is located (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral revenues from leases on acquired lands within a national grassland administered by USDA is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the county in which the lease is located (table 30).

Seventy-five percent of mineral receipts from acquired Flood Control Act lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) is distributed to the State in which the lease is located. The remaining 25 percent is distributed to the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

Mineral revenues derived from leases on acquired National Wildlife Refuge lands are shared with the county in which the lease is located, according to one of three alternative formulas prescribed by statute. The remainder is deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury (table 30).

All mineral receipts generated from leases on acquired reclamation project lands are paid to the Reclamation Fund (table 30).

Mineral revenues collected from leases on acquired military lands issued before 1981 are deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury. Revenues collected from leases issued beginning January 1, 1981, are disbursed in the same manner as revenues from public domain leases (table 30).

Receipts from other acquired lands are deposited in a general Treasury account (table 30).

The COE and USDA distributed revenues from acquired lands under their jurisdiction to the States through the end of FY 1992. The MMS assumed distribution of acquired land revenues to the States from lands administered by COE and from national forests administered by USDA beginning in FY 1993. The USDA continued to distribute revenues to the States from acquired grasslands (table 32).

Indian Lands

The BIA collects bonuses and rents from nonproducing leases. The MMS disburses mineral royalties and rents from producing Indian Tribal and allotted leases to OTFM. The BIA subsequently makes disbursements to Tribes and to individual Indian allottees, with the following exceptions:

- Oil and gas payments to four Tribes—the Jicarilla Apache, the Blackfeet, the Navajo, and the Southern Ute—are made directly by the lease payor to financial institutions contracted by the Tribes to receive their mineral payments.
- The BIA has authorized payors to make direct payments to selected individual Indian allottees.
- The Osage Nation manages all mineral leases on its Tribal lands and collects its own revenues.
- Solid mineral royalties are paid directly to the applicable Tribes or to a designated BIA office.

Alaska Native Lands

Payments to the Cook Inlet Region, Inc., in Alaska on behalf of Alaskan Natives for the interests the region holds in several former Federal leases, are made directly by lease payors to the corporation.

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases

<u>Outer Continental Shelf Lands</u>	
Special-Purpose Accounts	<p>\$150 million per year to the Historic Preservation Fund.</p> <p>Up to \$900 million per year to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.</p>
States	<p>Section 8(g) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, as amended, provides for the following distribution of revenues to the States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disbursement of escrow funds in FY 1986-87; • A series of annual settlement payments disbursed to the States over a 15-year period from FY 1987 to FY 2001; and • Recurring annual disbursements of 27 percent of royalty, rent, and bonus revenues received within each affected State's 8(g) zone.
U.S. Treasury	<p>The balance of revenues are directed to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.</p>

Public Domain Lands Other Than Alaska

Special-Purpose Accounts	40 percent to the Reclamation Fund.
States	50 percent to the State in which the lease is located.
U.S. Treasury	10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Public Domain Lands - Alaska

States	90 percent to the State of Alaska.
U.S. Treasury	10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases (cont.)**Public Domain Lands - National Petroleum Reserve Alaska**

States	50 percent to the State of Alaska.
U.S. Treasury	50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - National Forests

States	25 percent to the State in which the lease is located.
U.S. Treasury	75 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - National Grasslands

Counties	25 percent to the county in which the lease is located.
U.S. Treasury	75 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Flood Control Act Lands Administered by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

States	75 percent to the State in which the lease is located.
U.S. Treasury	25 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - National Wildlife Refuges

Counties	Revenues disbursed according to one of three alternative formulas prescribed by statute.
U.S. Treasury	Remainder to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Table 30. Formulas for the disbursement of revenues from Federal and Indian mineral leases (cont.)**Acquired Reclamation Project Lands Administered by the Bureau of Reclamation**

Special-Purpose Accounts 100 percent to the Reclamation Fund.

Acquired Military Lands - Leases Issued Before 1981

U.S. Treasury 100 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Military Lands - Leases Issued Beginning January 1, 1981

Special-Purpose Accounts 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund.

States 50 percent to the State in which the lease is located.

U.S. Treasury 10 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Acquired Lands - Other

U.S. Treasury 100 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury.

Alaska Native Lands - Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

Alaskan Natives 100 percent of Alaskan Native shares to Cook Inlet Region, Inc.

Indian Lands

Indian Tribes and Allottees 100 percent to Indian Tribes and allottees.

Table 31. Disbursement of Federal and Indian mineral lease revenues, Fiscal Years 1982-96

Revenues in Thousands of Dollars							
	Historic Preserve Fund	Land & Water Conserve Fund	Reclamation Fund	Indian Tribes & Allottees	State Share	U.S. Treasury	Total
1982	\$ 150,000	\$ 825,950	\$ 435,688	\$ 203,000	\$ 609,660	\$ 5,476,020	\$ 7,700,318
1983	150,000	814,693	391,891	169,600	454,359	9,582,227	11,562,770
1984	150,000	789,421	414,868	163,932	542,646	5,848,044	7,908,911
1985	150,000	784,279	415,688	160,479	548,937	4,744,317	6,803,700
1986	150,000	755,224	339,624	122,865	1,390,632	4,983,055	7,741,400
1987	150,000	823,576	265,294	100,499	990,113	4,030,979	6,360,461
1988	150,000	859,761	317,505	125,351	767,623	2,627,721	4,847,961
1989	150,000	862,761	337,865	121,954	480,272	2,006,837	3,959,689
1990	150,000	843,765	353,708	141,086	501,207	2,102,576	4,092,342
1991	150,000	885,000	368,474	164,310	524,207	2,291,085	4,383,076
1992	150,000	887,926	328,081	170,378	500,866	1,624,864	3,662,115
1993	150,000	900,000	366,593	164,385	543,717	1,945,730	4,070,425
1994	150,000	862,208	410,751	172,132	606,510	2,141,755	4,343,356
1995	150,000	896,987	367,284	153,319	553,012	1,541,048	3,661,650
1996	150,000	896,906	350,264	145,791	547,625	2,866,509	4,957,095
Total . .	\$2,250,000	\$12,688,457	\$5,463,578	\$2,279,081	\$9,561,386	\$53,812,767	\$86,055,269

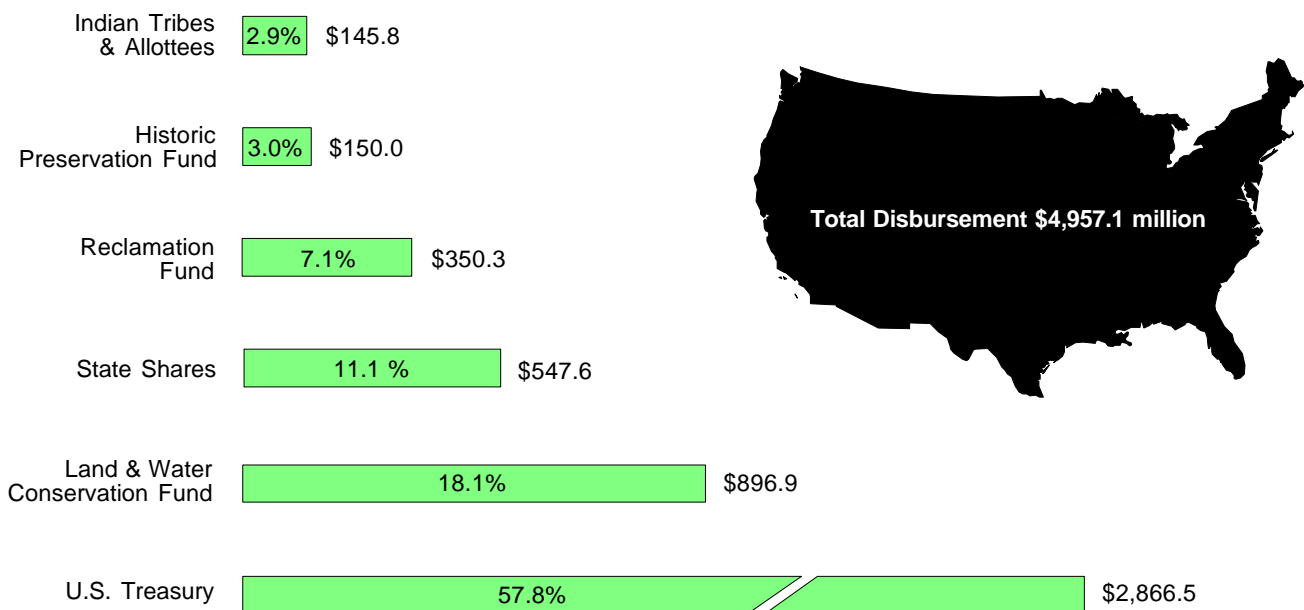
**Figure 40. Disbursement of mineral revenues, in millions, from Federal and Indian leases, Fiscal Year 1996**

Table 32. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to other Federal agencies by the Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore acquired lands, Fiscal Years 1985-96

	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	U.S. Department of Agriculture
1985	\$ 2,563,572	\$ 73,531,777
1986	2,470,295	39,694,197
1987	1,313,384	47,591,946
1988	621,309	44,717,622
1989	2,002,190	91,939,261
1990	2,887,861	54,693,426
1991	1,181,910	37,184,243
1992	1,420,404	22,336,570
1993	---	18,075,994
1994	---	13,994,072
1995	---	18,675,702
1996	---	15,648,918
Total	\$14,460,925	\$478,083,728

NOTE: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) distributed revenues from acquired lands under their jurisdiction to the States through the end of Fiscal Year (FY) 1992. Beginning in FY 1993, the Minerals Management Service assumed distribution of acquired land revenues to the States from lands administered by COE and from national forests administered by USDA. The USDA continued to distribute revenues to the States from acquired grasslands.

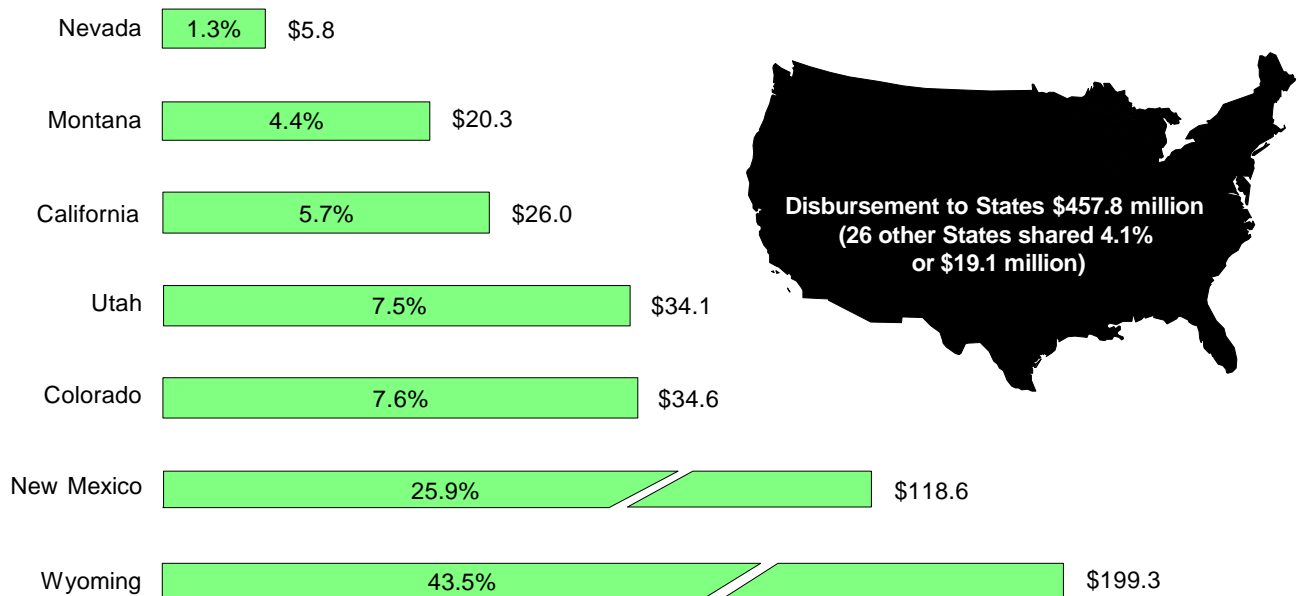
**Figure 41. Disbursement to States of royalties and other revenues from Federal onshore leases, in millions, Fiscal Year 1996**

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1996

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
Alabama					
Offshore	\$ ---	\$9,736,722	\$ 5,237	\$ 27,534	\$ 9,769,493
Onshore	<u>48,518</u>	<u>130,605</u>	<u>84,289</u>	<u>1,149</u>	<u>264,561</u>
Total	48,518	9,867,327	89,526	28,683	10,034,054
Alaska					
Offshore	---	---	---	---	---
Onshore	<u>---</u>	<u>3,131,035</u>	<u>2,400,326</u>	<u>(62,650)</u>	<u>5,468,711</u>
Total	---	3,131,035	2,400,326	(62,650)	5,468,711
Arizona					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas					
Onshore	---	803,839	2,297	564	806,700
California					
Offshore	---	115,287	4,621,548	38,570	4,775,405
Onshore	<u>---</u>	<u>1,344,033</u>	<u>12,968,696</u>	<u>12,420,140</u>	<u>26,732,869</u>
Total	---	1,459,320	17,590,244	12,458,710	31,508,274
Colorado					
Onshore	13,835,110	5,837,495	6,854,925	5,290,533	31,818,063
Florida					
Offshore	---	---	---	---	---
Onshore	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>14,689</u>	<u>14,689</u>
Total	---	---	---	14,689	14,689
Idaho					
Onshore	---	---	---	2,233,232	2,233,232
Illinois					
Onshore	---	---	77,436	9,463	86,899
Indiana					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas					
Onshore	---	860,167	111,930	44,256	1,016,353
Kentucky					
Onshore	68,135	25,843	1,076	---	95,054
Louisiana					
Offshore	---	7,903,236	3,537,112	130,862	11,571,210
Onshore	<u>---</u>	<u>186,669</u>	<u>390,817</u>	<u>23,896</u>	<u>601,382</u>
Total	---	8,089,905	3,927,929	154,758	12,172,592

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1996 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
					Alabama
\$ 19,201	\$ 124,382	\$ 900,423	\$ ---	\$10,813,499	Offshore
<u>35,865</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(73,799)</u>	<u>(29,925)</u>	<u>196,702</u>	Onshore
55,066	124,382	826,624	(29,925)	11,010,201	Total
					Alaska
46,788	---	9,481,266	---	9,528,054	Offshore
<u>42,068</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>(211,243)</u>	<u>(629,471)</u>	<u>4,670,065</u>	Onshore
88,856	---	9,270,023	(629,471)	14,198,119	Total
					Arizona
23,239	---	24,000	(6,479)	40,760	Onshore
					Arkansas
89,463	79,984	3,216	(59,418)	919,945	Onshore
					California
(429)	---	20,190,545	---	24,965,521	Offshore
<u>176,314</u>	<u>18,224</u>	<u>973,315</u>	<u>(1,885,989)</u>	<u>26,014,733</u>	Onshore
175,885	18,224	21,163,860	(1,885,989)	50,980,254	Total
					Colorado
1,628,061	2,052,018	1,723,285	(2,658,402)	34,563,025	Onshore
					Florida
10,194	---	---	---	10,194	Offshore
<u>16,950</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>1,699</u>	<u>(6,379)</u>	<u>26,959</u>	Onshore
27,144	---	1,699	(6,379)	37,153	Total
					Idaho
7,731	21,737	72,931	(177,085)	2,158,546	Onshore
					Illinois
3,352	---	114	(10,869)	79,496	Onshore
					Indiana
104	---	---	---	104	Onshore
					Kansas
6,405	---	137,321	(66,491)	1,093,588	Onshore
					Kentucky
5,246	1,858	14,738	(4,616)	112,280	Onshore
					Louisiana
292,445	4,666,400	6,592,185	---	23,122,240	Offshore
<u>110,472</u>	<u>258,308</u>	<u>25,318</u>	<u>(52,271)</u>	<u>943,209</u>	Onshore
402,917	4,924,708	6,617,503	(52,271)	24,065,449	Total

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1996 (cont.)

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
Michigan					
Onshore	\$ ---	\$ 629,601	\$ 67,130	\$ 17,268	\$ 713,999
Minnesota					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Mississippi					
Offshore	---	387,897	23	---	387,920
Onshore	---	69,522	321,632	---	391,154
Total	---	457,419	321,655	---	779,074
Missouri					
Onshore	---	---	---	1,232,367	1,232,367
Montana					
Onshore	17,267,227	1,174,541	2,307,001	46,487	20,795,256
Nebraska					
Onshore	---	---	12,165	---	12,165
Nevada					
Onshore	---	---	998,594	2,845,649	3,844,243
New Mexico					
Onshore	10,726,305	67,870,594	27,274,485	7,993,528	113,864,912
North Carolina					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota					
Onshore	461,432	181,488	1,777,268	17,331	2,437,519
Ohio					
Onshore	---	155,750	25,170	---	180,920
Oklahoma					
Onshore	214,091	1,150,902	158,194	8,461	1,531,648
Oregon					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania					
Onshore	---	19,224	2,361	---	21,585
South Carolina					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1996 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
\$ 18,057	\$ ---	\$ 30,699	\$ (60,428)	\$ 702,327	Michigan Onshore
(11,582)	---	18,296	(589)	6,125	Minnesota Onshore
4,587	---	153,314	---	545,821	Mississippi Offshore
94,737	85,726	2,864	(23,625)	550,856	Onshore
99,324	85,726	156,178	(23,625)	1,096,677	Total
2,875	---	6,987	(36,732)	1,205,497	Missouri Onshore
601,510	345,010	373,429	(1,844,125)	20,271,080	Montana Onshore
1,162	51	1,936	(1,056)	14,258	Nebraska Onshore
2,103,710	304,859	78,594	(572,130)	5,759,276	Nevada Onshore
1,274,265	5,592,591	3,711,087	(5,846,857)	118,595,998	New Mexico Onshore
---	---	119	(15)	104	North Carolina Onshore
89,550	123,025	(87,912)	(192,587)	2,369,595	North Dakota Onshore
6,220	4,095	481	(26,227)	165,489	Ohio Onshore
67,918	192,282	76,585	(148,901)	1,719,532	Oklahoma Onshore
(30,620)	---	99,690	(3,275)	65,795	Oregon Onshore
283	---	2,231	(2,511)	21,588	Pennsylvania Onshore
138	---	1	---	139	South Carolina Onshore

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1996 (cont.)

	Coal Royalties	Gas Royalties	Oil Royalties	Other Royalties	Royalties Subtotal
South Dakota					
Onshore	\$ ---	\$ 21,044	\$ 266,142	\$ ---	\$ 287,186
Tennessee					
Onshore	---	76	---	---	76
Texas					
Offshore	---	8,192,268	324,981	113,001	8,630,250
Onshore	---	30,009	308,791	71,241	410,041
Total	---	8,222,277	633,772	184,242	9,040,291
Utah					
Onshore	18,590,501	3,806,751	4,297,435	422,061	27,116,748
Virginia					
Onshore	---	88,945	---	5,534	94,479
Washington					
Onshore	479,290	---	---	---	479,290
West Virginia					
Onshore	---	129,652	1,255	---	130,907
Wisconsin					
Onshore	---	---	---	---	---
Wyoming					
Onshore	<u>87,959,585</u>	<u>33,377,469</u>	<u>39,715,039</u>	<u>10,532,722</u>	<u>171,584,815</u>
Offshore Total	\$ ---	\$ 26,335,410	\$ 8,488,901	\$ 309,967	\$ 35,134,278
Onshore Total	<u>\$149,650,194</u>	<u>\$121,025,254</u>	<u>\$100,424,454</u>	<u>\$43,167,921</u>	<u>\$414,267,823</u>
Offshore and Onshore Total	\$149,650,194	\$147,360,664	\$108,913,355	\$43,477,888	\$449,402,101

Table 33. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States from Federal mineral leases by revenue type, Fiscal Year 1996 (cont.)

Rents	Bonuses	Other Revenues	Net Receipts Sharing	Total Disbursement	
\$ 123,917	\$ 273,466	\$ 7,686	\$ (57,924)	\$ 634,331	South Dakota
					Onshore
---	---	---	---	76	Tennessee
					Onshore
209,000	2,076,713	9,969,334	---	20,885,297	Texas
107,316	138,383	20,377	(28,563)	647,554	Offshore
316,316	2,215,096	9,989,711	(28,563)	21,532,851	Onshore
					Total
2,142,435	6,419,910	771,176	(2,333,842)	34,116,427	Utah
					Onshore
3,755	---	649	(8,860)	90,023	Virginia
					Onshore
10,130	---	6,586	(27,606)	468,400	Washington
					Onshore
22,604	---	58,732	(15,191)	197,052	West Virginia
					Onshore
931	---	(1)	(32)	898	Wisconsin
					Onshore
7,632,775	26,716,333	288,193	(6,889,309)	199,332,807	Wyoming
					Onshore
\$ 581,786	\$ 6,867,495	\$47,287,067	\$ ---	\$ 89,870,626	Offshore Total
\$16,407,356	\$42,627,860	\$ 8,159,380	\$(23,707,780)	\$457,754,639	Onshore Total
\$16,989,142	\$49,495,355	\$55,446,447	\$(23,707,780)	\$547,625,265	Offshore and Onshore Total

NOTE: The offshore royalty subtotal in table 33 includes only production royalties for oil, gas, and other commodities. Offshore minimum royalties in table 33 are listed under "Other Revenues." Offshore royalty figures in table 35 include both production royalties and minimum royalties. The offshore royalty figures in table 35 will subsequently not equal the offshore royalty subtotals in table 33.

As indicated, "Other Revenues" in table 33 include minimum royalties; however, other revenue sources are also represented, including settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, and recoupments.

"Net Receipts Sharing" represents administrative costs withheld from State distributions under the provisions of Public Law 103-66.

Table 34. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-96

	State Shares in Thousands of Dollars					
	1920-86	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Alabama	\$ 1,824	\$ 152	\$ 89	\$ 221	\$ 991	\$ 129
Alaska	272,205	13,044	8,042	9,429	8,048	9,953
Arizona	24,657	529	386	242	174	173
Arkansas	26,261	309	517	7,775	876	2,109
California	391,923	27,829	25,526	24,412	28,583	27,936
Colorado	497,314	37,033	31,176	32,616	36,356	57,944
Florida	1,017	28	4	186	56	49
Idaho	37,121	1,364	2,340	1,935	1,969	1,893
Illinois	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas	10,777	1,359	929	830	1,226	921
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	11,041	517	545	452	542	328
Michigan	724	56	173	668	724	669
Minnesota*	7	3	2	---	---	---
Mississippi	9,895	184	104	74	86	115
Missouri	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montana	207,704	27,407	26,068	19,958	20,318	23,227
Nebraska	2,012	170	156	115	127	---
Nevada	89,294	5,136	6,266	9,287	9,283	9,228
New Mexico	1,359,540	75,478	91,698	88,306	100,120	107,844
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	61,045	6,814	5,738	4,985	5,065	5,977
Ohio*	3	---	---	5	13	3
Oklahoma	24,003	1,596	1,621	1,912	1,817	1,716
Oregon	15,067	687	565	291	371	260
Pennsylvania	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	11,577	905	822	669	695	592
Tennessee*	13	---	---	---	---	---
Texas*	30	7	8	5	114	22
Utah	363,288	24,235	30,624	53,035	33,304	32,255
Virginia	---	18	18	20	20	19
Washington	3,314	280	232	208	155	231
West Virginia	28	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin*	---	1	1	---	---	---
Wyoming	1,792,175	151,889	163,908	175,786	201,151	196,931
Total	\$5,213,859	\$377,030	\$397,558	\$433,422	\$452,184	\$480,524

Table 34. Summary of mineral revenues distributed to States by the Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service from Federal onshore mineral leases, Fiscal Years 1920-96 (cont.)

State Shares in Thousands of Dollars						
1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1920-96	
\$ 996	\$ 808	\$ 296	\$ 442	\$ 197	\$ 6,145	Alabama
7,745	6,940	5,377	4,584	4,670	350,037	Alaska
124	97	94	112	41	26,629	Arizona
2,556	1,538	1,201	832	920	44,894	Arkansas
24,311	22,084	21,544	25,467	26,015	645,630	California
44,558	35,916	34,372	35,576	34,563	877,424	Colorado
79	102	81	87	27	1,716	Florida
1,625	2,237	2,509	2,361	2,159	57,513	Idaho
---	191	207	94	79	571	Illinois
1,113	1,325	1,057	871	1,094	21,502	Kansas
---	87	70	73	112	342	Kentucky
376	782	532	728	943	16,786	Louisiana
764	698	753	885	702	6,816	Michigan
---	2	25	17	6	62	Minnesota*
10	739	486	577	551	12,821	Mississippi
---	475	599	1,013	1,205	3,292	Missouri
18,998	22,378	23,995	24,623	20,271	434,947	Montana
---	---	6	14	14	2,614	Nebraska
7,957	8,316	7,542	8,136	5,759	166,204	Nevada
102,594	135,117	143,174	119,203	118,596	2,441,670	New Mexico
---	1	1	1	---	3	North Carolina
5,199	3,325	2,505	2,490	2,370	105,513	North Dakota
3	351	207	243	165	993	Ohio*
1,243	2,778	1,970	1,842	1,720	42,218	Oklahoma
131	83	56	48	66	17,625	Oregon
---	20	18	22	22	82	Pennsylvania
---	---	1	2	---	3	South Carolina
509	483	348	800	634	18,034	South Dakota
---	1	---	---	---	14	Tennessee*
97	350	515	455	648	2,251	Texas*
32,062	31,195	31,074	31,106	34,116	696,294	Utah
19	151	118	89	90	562	Virginia
887	458	123	371	468	6,727	Washington
---	264	261	197	197	947	West Virginia
---	2	---	1	1	6	Wisconsin*
<u>178,518</u>	<u>186,956</u>	<u>242,066</u>	<u>214,182</u>	<u>199,333</u>	<u>3,702,895</u>	Wyoming
\$432,474	\$466,250	\$523,183	\$477,544	\$457,754	\$9,711,782	Total

*Cumulative totals for these States may not include small-revenue shares that were disbursed during the previous decades.

NOTE: Figures represent actual payments to the States and not allocations. Mandated distributions to the States are based on percentage shares of royalties, rents, bonuses, and other mineral revenue collections. Beginning with Fiscal Year (FY) 1986, figures include interest accrued for late disbursements to the States. Beginning with FY 1991, figures represent payments to the States after the deduction of administrative costs required under the provisions of Public Law 103-66. Beginning with FY 1993, figures include distributions from acquired lands administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and from national forests administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

Table 35. Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-96

	1986-93	1994	1995	1996	1986-96
Alabama					
Bonuses	\$ 819,374	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 124,382	\$ 943,756
Rents	465,686	19,613	11,819	19,201	516,319
Royalties	9,451,024	7,920,004	6,822,431	10,179,916	34,373,375
Section 8(g) Escrow	66,000,000	---	---	---	66,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>2,030,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>490,000</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
Total	\$ 78,766,084	\$ 8,429,617	\$ 7,324,250	\$ 10,813,499	\$ 105,333,450
Alaska					
Bonuses	\$ 1,690,277	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 1,690,277
Rents	2,819,097	120,967	49,058	40,235	3,029,357
Royalties	8,683	8,810	8,882	101,266	127,641
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents	359,131	8,348	6,553	6,553	380,585
Section 8(g) Escrow	51,000,000	---	---	---	51,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>38,860,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>67,000,000</u>
Total	\$ 417,637,188	\$ 9,518,125	\$ 9,444,493	\$ 9,528,054	\$ 446,127,860
California					
Bonuses	\$ 9	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 9
Rents	779,466	15,643	1,564	(429)	796,244
Royalties	17,024,111	3,961,747	5,160,390	4,735,950	30,882,198
Section 8(g) Escrow	338,000,000	---	---	---	338,000,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>83,810,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>20,230,000</u>	<u>144,500,000</u>
Total	\$ 439,613,586	\$ 24,207,390	\$ 25,391,954	\$ 24,965,521	\$ 514,178,451
Florida					
Bonuses	\$ 2,216,037	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 2,216,037
Rents	115,472	14,307	11,194	10,194	151,167
Royalties	---	---	---	---	---
Section 8(g) Escrow	30,000	---	---	---	30,000
Settlement Payments ...	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	\$ 2,361,509	\$ 14,307	\$ 11,194	\$ 10,194	\$ 2,397,204

Table 35. Distribution of OCS rents, bonuses, royalties, escrow funds, and settlement payments under the provisions of the OCS Lands Act as amended, Fiscal Years 1986-96 (cont.)

	1986-93	1994	1995	1996	1986-96
Louisiana					
Bonuses	\$ 23,427,519	\$ 1,913,682	\$ 890,002	\$ 4,666,400	\$ 30,897,603
Rents	2,316,582	1,016,932	255,213	292,445	3,881,172
Royalties	121,566,960	11,780,932	8,012,718	12,283,395	153,644,005
Section 8(g) Escrow	572,000,000	---	---	---	572,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>24,360,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>5,880,000</u>	<u>42,000,000</u>
Total	\$ 743,671,061	\$20,591,546	\$15,037,933	\$23,122,240	\$ 802,422,780
Mississippi					
Bonuses	\$ 28,123	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ ---	\$ 28,123
Rents	117,429	4,587	4,587	4,587	131,190
Royalties	81,897	307,359	127,258	401,234	917,748
Section 8(g) Escrow	14,000,000	---	---	---	14,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>580,000</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>113,787</u>	<u>140,000</u>	<u>973,787</u>
Total.	\$ 14,807,449	\$ 451,946	\$ 245,632	\$ 545,821	\$ 16,050,848
Texas					
Bonuses	\$ 14,755,953	\$ 325,148	\$ 477,685	\$ 2,076,713	\$ 17,635,499
Rents	2,093,186	136,300	640,452	209,000	3,078,938
Royalties	100,182,652	10,273,031	7,514,147	9,219,584	127,189,414
Section 8(g) Escrow	382,000,000	---	---	---	382,000,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>38,860,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>9,380,000</u>	<u>67,000,000</u>
Total	\$ 537,891,791	\$20,114,479	\$18,012,284	\$20,885,297	\$ 596,903,851
OCS Totals					
Bonuses	\$ 42,937,292	\$ 2,238,830	\$ 1,367,687	\$ 6,867,495	\$ 53,411,304
Rents	8,706,918	1,328,349	973,887	575,233	11,584,387
Royalties	248,315,327	34,251,883	27,645,826	36,921,345	347,134,381
Section 7 Escrow	322,900,000	---	---	---	322,900,000
Section 7 Rents.	359,131	8,348	6,553	6,553	380,585
Section 8(g) Escrow	1,423,030,000	---	---	---	1,423,030,000
Settlement Payments . . .	<u>188,500,000</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>45,473,787</u>	<u>45,500,000</u>	<u>324,973,787</u>
Total	\$2,234,748,668	\$83,327,410	\$75,467,740	\$89,870,626	\$2,483,414,444

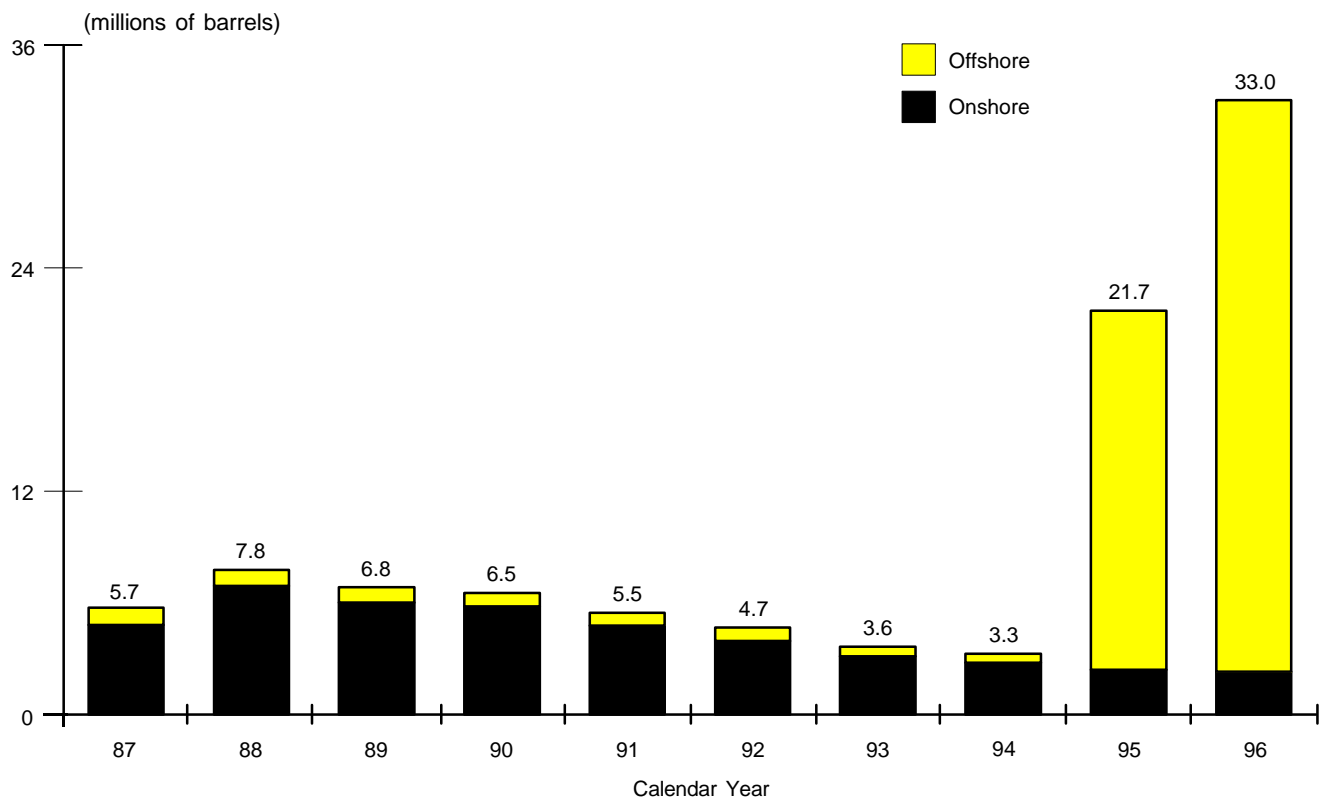


Figure 42. Royalty-in-kind barrels of oil sold by land category, 1987-96

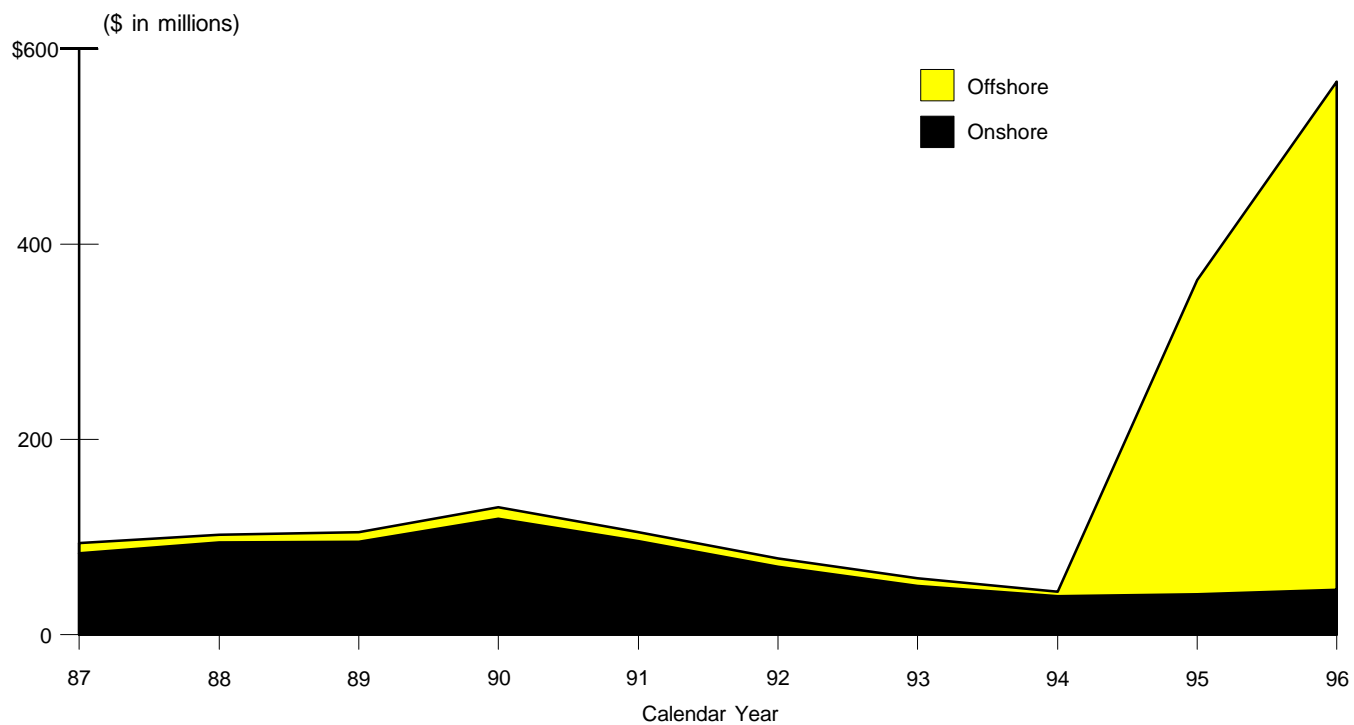


Figure 43. Royalty-in-kind oil royalty value by land category, 1987-96

Royalty-In-Kind

Under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, the Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties “in kind.” The Secretary of the Interior, exercising discretionary authority, has historically determined that certain oil refiners do not have access to a secure supply of crude. The Federal Government may direct Federal lessees to pay their royalty shares in crude oil, rather than “in value” as cash. The Federal Government then sells the royalty-in-kind (RIK) oil to eligible refiners at a price consistent with applicable laws and regulations. Contracts with the refiners are usually made for a period of 3 years.

Four onshore oil RIK contracts were in effect in 1996. Collective purchases by the onshore refiners fell 5 percent, from 2.4 million barrels in 1995 to 2.3 million barrels in 1996. The royalty value of the purchases rose, however, 11.2 percent, from \$41.1 million in 1995 to \$45.7 million in 1996 (table 36, and figures 42 and 43). Domestic oil prices are materially influenced by the international market. Low world inventories of oil and high demand in the United States, Europe, and developing nations in Asia caused oil prices to rise in 1996.

One Pacific and nine Gulf of Mexico offshore oil RIK contracts were in effect at the beginning of 1996. One Gulf refiner sold his refinery and terminated his contract during the course of the year. The offshore refiners collectively purchased 30.7 million barrels of RIK crude in 1996, up significantly over a corresponding figure of 19.3 million barrels in 1995. The royalty value of the purchases rose from \$322 million in 1995 to \$520.5 million in 1996 (table 36, and figures 42 and 43). The increase in royalty value is again due to higher prices resulting from low world inventories of oil and high international demand.

The increase in offshore RIK activity in 1995-96 reflects an effort by the Minerals Management Service to provide a secure supply of crude oil to refiners in the Pacific and Gulf areas.

Total RIK crude, with a royalty value of over \$566.2 million, represented approximately 38 percent of the oil royalties paid to the Federal Government in 1996 (tables 3 and 36). The 1996 figure represents the highest RIK royalty value since 1984 when royalty value totaled \$792.2 million.

Table 36. Summary of royalty-in-kind oil taken as royalty payments for Federal mineral lease sales volume, Calendar Years 1976-96

	Federal Onshore		Federal Offshore		Total RIK Oil	
	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value	Barrels Sold	Royalty Value
1976-86	87,985,357	\$1,487,912,313	203,318,781	\$3,549,896,466	291,304,138	\$5,037,808,779
1987	4,820,893	82,969,264	920,306	10,780,105	5,741,199	93,749,369
1988	6,928,986	94,314,227	861,027	7,951,951	7,790,013	102,266,178
1989	6,021,694	95,241,410	820,300	9,295,589	6,841,994	104,536,999
1990	5,800,634	118,816,887	733,582	11,544,477	6,534,216	130,361,364
1991	4,799,004	95,816,902	674,113	9,050,729	5,473,117	104,867,631
1992	3,956,582	69,303,308	713,272	8,537,273	4,669,854	77,840,581
1993	3,130,328	51,719,709	505,386	5,965,712	3,635,714	57,685,421
1994	2,776,868	39,493,665	483,292	4,268,058	3,260,160	43,761,723
1995	2,419,542	41,125,635	19,305,519	321,988,629	21,725,061	363,114,264
1996	<u>2,298,571</u>	<u>45,712,144</u>	<u>30,716,298</u>	<u>520,527,939</u>	<u>33,014,869</u>	<u>566,240,083</u>
Total	130,938,459	\$2,222,425,464	259,051,876	\$4,459,806,928	389,990,335	\$6,682,232,392

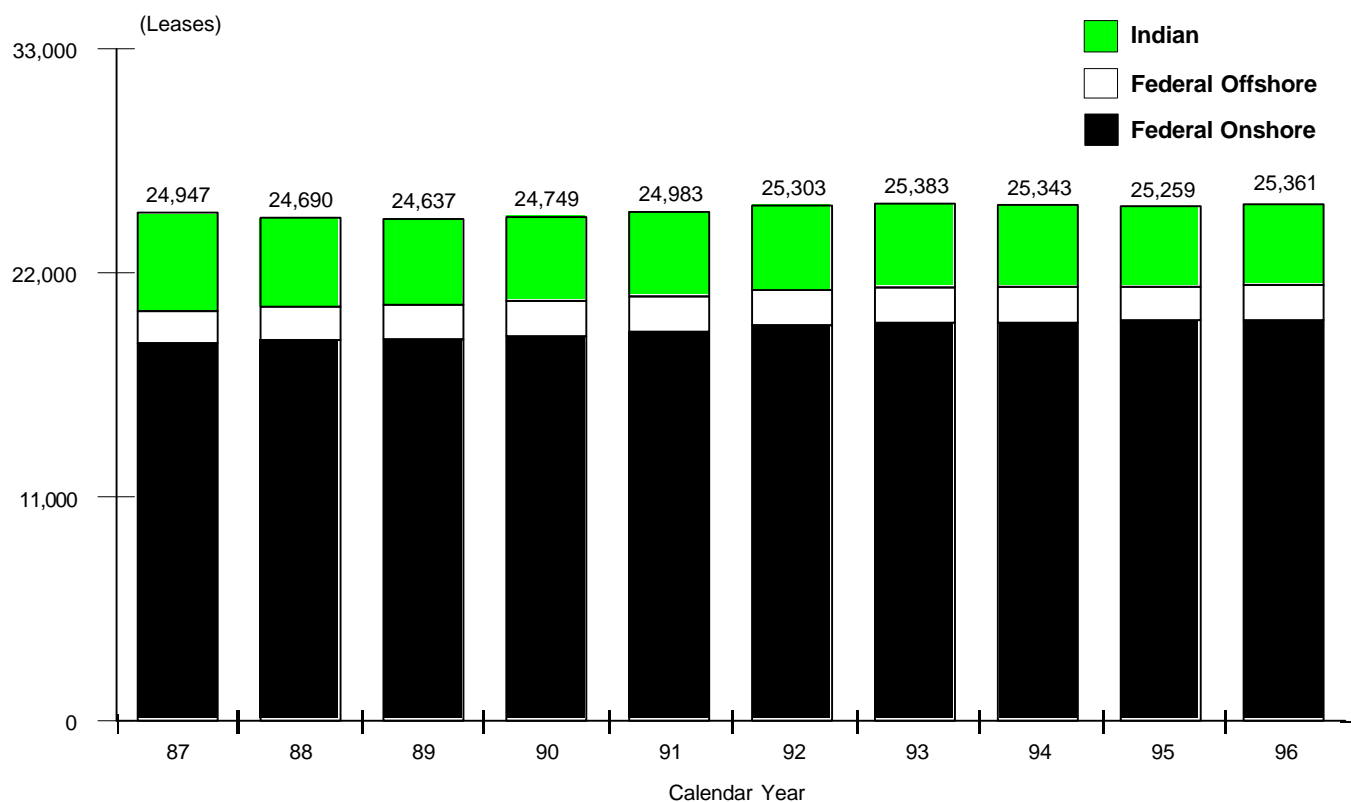


Figure 44. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases, 1987-96

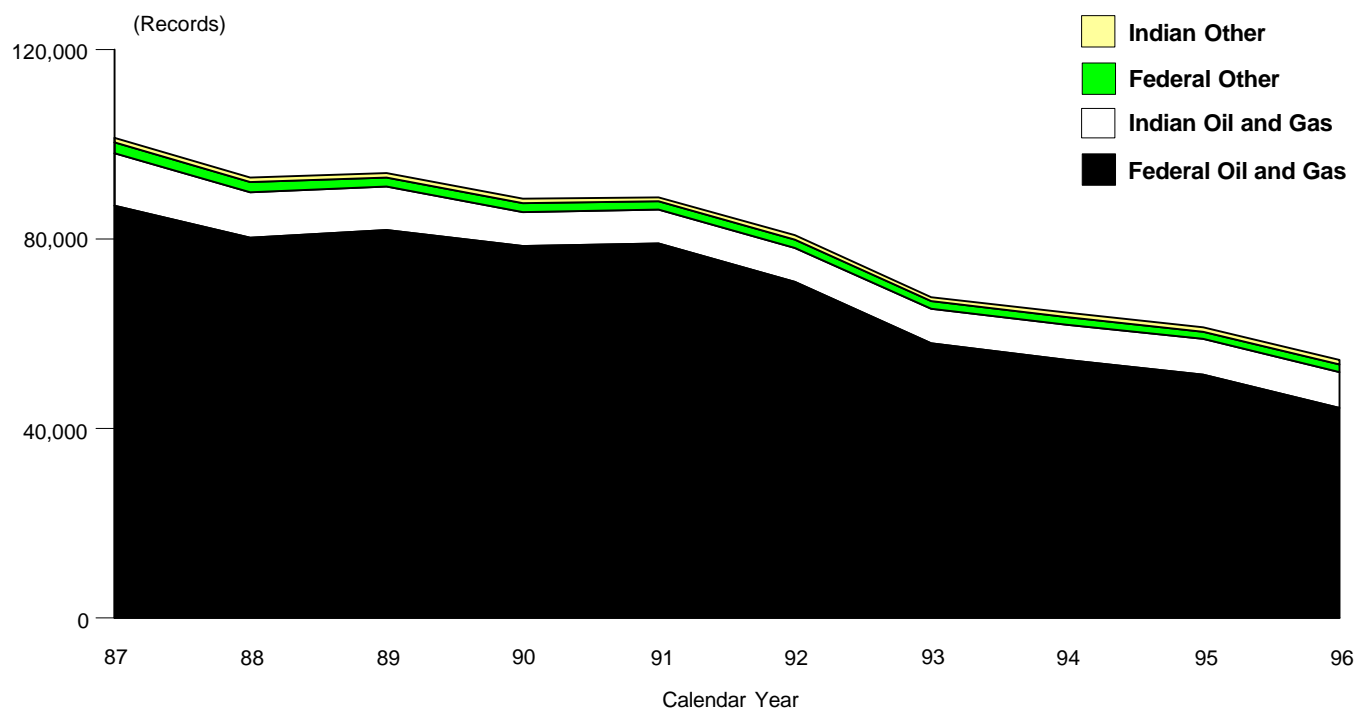


Figure 45. Mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian onshore lands, 1987-96

Lease Management

Oil and Gas Leases

There were 25,361 producing and producible Federal offshore, Federal onshore, and Indian oil and gas leases on 21.1 million acres at the end of 1996. These numbers represent a net increase of 102 leases and 616,547 acres over corresponding totals during 1995 (tables 37 and 38, and figure 44).

Federal offshore lands generated a net increase of 206 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1996. Offshore producible land rose 626,764 acres during the year (table 38 and figure 44.)

Federal onshore lands experienced a net increase of 92 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1996. Federal onshore producible land rose 34,059 acres from 1995 to 1996 (table 38 and figure 44).

In contrast, Indian lands produced a net decline of 196 producing or producible oil and gas leases in 1996. Indian oil and gas acreage fell 44,276 acres during the period (table 38 and figure 44).

Coal Leases

Federal and Indian lands contained 140 producing coal leases on 391,540 acres at the end of 1996. These numbers represents a net decline of 8 leases on 26,545 acres over corresponding totals in 1995 (tables 39 and 40, and figure 46).

Indian coal leases and acreage in production remained relatively stable during the 2-year period (table 40 and figure 46). The number of Federal onshore producing leases declined in Colorado, North Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming in 1996. Additional Federal onshore leases were

recorded in Alabama, Kentucky, and Oklahoma during the year.

Other Mineral Leases

Federal onshore and Indian lands contained 188 leases for minerals other than oil, gas, and coal on 249,136 acres at the end of 1996. These numbers represent a net decline of 12 leases and a reduction of 2,671 acres over corresponding totals in 1995 (tables 41 and 42).

Federal onshore lands produced a net decline of 5 leases and 1,179 acres during the year (table 42). Declines in leases and acreage were recorded with quartz crystals in Arkansas, copper in Missouri, and langbeinite and potash in New Mexico. The declines were offset, in part, by increases in leases and acreage with geothermal in California, garnet and phosphate in Idaho, and sodium in Wyoming.

Indian lands produced a net decline of 7 leases in 1996. Indian land in production fell by 1,492 acres during the year (table 42). Additional leases and acreage were recorded with molybdenum in Arizona and granite in Washington. Sand and gravel leases declined in Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Washington.

The U.S. Department of the Interior administered 54,031 mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications on Federal and Indian lands at the end of 1996. This included 52,457 oil and gas records and 1,574 coal and other minerals records. The total number of mineral records fell 11.7 percent from 1995 to 1996 due, in part, to the termination of a number of inactive leases (figure 45, and tables 45 and 46).

Table 37. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1996

Onshore Lands	Federal Onshore		Indian Onshore		Total Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	23	13,742	---	---	23	13,742
Alaska	35	61,618	1	2,560	36	64,178
Arizona	---	---	15	69,096	15	69,096
Arkansas	189	94,813	---	---	189	94,813
California	348	79,603	---	---	348	79,603
Colorado	2,013	1,376,247	153	518,576	2,166	1,894,823
Florida	3	3,476	---	---	3	3,476
Illinois	5	964	---	---	5	964
Kansas	450	123,734	---	---	450	123,734
Kentucky	58	32,934	---	---	58	32,934
Louisiana	177	54,775	---	---	177	54,775
Maryland	2	34,941	---	---	2	34,941
Michigan	67	79,387	3	60	70	79,447
Mississippi	111	52,814	---	---	111	52,814
Missouri	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	1,308	769,047	424	99,687	1,732	868,734
Nebraska	25	37,767	---	---	25	37,767
Nevada	40	24,883	---	---	40	24,883
New Mexico	5,963	3,433,521	449	539,908	6,412	3,973,429
New York	4	1,009	---	---	4	1,009
North Dakota	517	313,231	33	6,871	550	320,102
Ohio	146	21,686	---	---	146	21,686
Oklahoma	816	128,080	1,819	154,456	2,635	282,536
Pennsylvania	60	26,728	---	---	60	26,728
South Dakota	77	49,560	1	160	78	49,720
Tennessee	7	2,446	---	---	7	2,446
Texas	188	83,392	9	4,003	197	87,395
Utah	1,134	844,718	770	248,242	1,904	1,092,960
Virginia	14	10,981	---	---	14	10,981
West Virginia	158	149,545	---	---	158	149,545
Wyoming	<u>5,831</u>	<u>2,827,107</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>43,528</u>	<u>5,908</u>	<u>2,870,635</u>
Onshore Subtotal . . .	19,770	10,732,949	3,754	1,687,147	23,524	12,420,096
Offshore Lands						
California OCS Area					43	217,668
Gulf of Mexico OCS Area						
Central OCS Area					1,400	6,343,975
Eastern OCS Area					---	---
Western OCS Area					<u>394</u>	<u>2,107,551</u>
Offshore Subtotal					1,837	8,669,194
Total Producing and Producing Federal and Indian Oil and Gas Leases . . .					25,361	21,089,290

Table 38. Producing and producible Federal and Indian onshore, and Federal offshore oil and gas leases as of December 31, 1987-96

	No.	Acres		No.	Acres
1987			1992		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,589	7,403,201	Offshore Federal	1,709	7,968,814
Onshore Federal . . .	18,539	11,000,487	Onshore Federal	19,428	10,710,890
Indian	<u>4,819</u>	<u>1,625,772</u>	Indian	<u>4,166</u>	<u>1,710,998</u>
Total	24,947	20,029,460	Total	25,303	20,390,702
1988			1993		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,644	7,685,875	Offshore Federal	1,731	8,098,980
Onshore Federal . . .	18,697	10,991,646	Onshore Federal	19,543	10,677,476
Indian	<u>4,349</u>	<u>1,600,469</u>	Indian	<u>4,109</u>	<u>1,708,028</u>
Total	24,690	20,277,990	Total	25,383	20,484,484
1989			1994		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,685	7,889,966	Offshore Federal	1,751	8,214,508
Onshore Federal . . .	18,729	10,874,641	Onshore Federal	19,555	10,651,011
Indian	<u>4,223</u>	<u>1,565,123</u>	Indian	<u>4,037</u>	<u>1,729,492</u>
Total	24,637	20,329,730	Total	25,343	20,595,011
1990			1995		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,714	8,038,529	Offshore Federal	1,631	8,042,430
Onshore Federal . . .	18,898	10,609,663	Onshore Federal	19,678	10,698,890
Indian	<u>4,137</u>	<u>1,607,407</u>	Indian	<u>3,950</u>	<u>1,731,423</u>
Total	24,749	20,255,599	Total	25,259	20,472,743
1991			1996		
Offshore Federal . . .	1,710	7,955,254	Offshore Federal	1,837	8,669,194
Onshore Federal . . .	19,115	10,635,862	Onshore Federal	19,770	10,732,949
Indian	<u>4,158</u>	<u>1,605,970</u>	Indian	<u>3,754</u>	<u>1,687,147</u>
Total	24,983	20,197,086	Total	25,361	21,089,290

Table 39. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1996

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	1	1,610	---	---	1	1,610
Arizona	---	---	3	64,858	3	64,858
Colorado	31	49,633	---	---	31	49,633
Kentucky	3	2,413	---	---	3	2,413
Montana	13	31,540	1	14,746	14	46,286
New Mexico	6	12,132	2	36,026	8	48,158
North Dakota	3	5,472	---	---	3	5,472
Oklahoma	6	10,251	---	---	6	10,251
Utah	31	44,215	---	---	31	44,215
Washington	1	241	---	---	1	241
Wyoming	<u>39</u>	<u>118,403</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>118,403</u>
Total	134	275,910	6	115,630	140	391,540

Table 40. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases as of December 31, 1987-96

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1987	121	213,993	7	195,918	128	409,911
1988	119	224,579	7	155,918	126	380,497
1989	126	235,975	8	156,141	134	392,116
1990	128	255,586	6	115,630	134	371,216
1991	134	273,408	6	113,194	140	386,602
1992	138	279,785	6	123,998	144	403,783
1993	133	268,030	6	123,998	139	392,028
1994	136	276,650	6	123,517	142	400,167
1995	142	294,568	6	123,517	148	418,085
1996	134	275,910	6	115,630	140	391,540

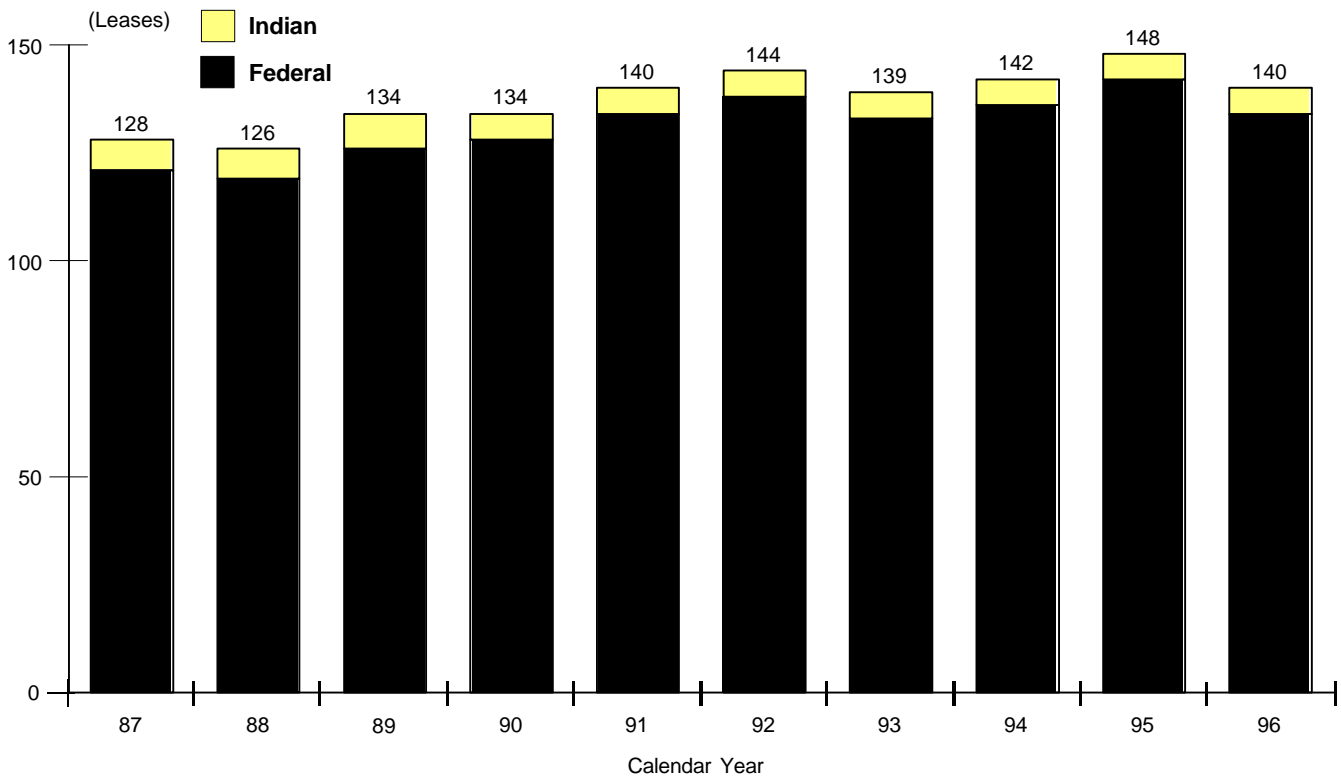
**Figure 46. Producing Federal and Indian onshore coal leases, 1987-96**

Table 41. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1996

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama						
Clay	1	40	---	---	1	40
Arizona						
Copper	---	---	3	6,734	3	6,734
Molybdenum	---	---	1	1,994	1	1,994
Sand-Gravel	---	---	3	227	3	227
Silica Sand	---	---	1	640	1	640
Arkansas						
Quartz Crystals	3	242	---	---	3	242
California						
Geothermal	22	23,481	---	---	22	23,481
Sand-Gravel	---	---	3	1,516	3	1,516
Sodium	1	15,109	---	---	1	15,109
Colorado						
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	24	1	24
Sodium	1	2,483	---	---	1	2,483
Florida						
Phosphate	1	40	---	---	1	40
Idaho						
Garnet	1	100	---	---	1	100
Phosphate	4	4,040	15	4,356	19	8,396
Illinois						
Fluorspar/Zinc	2	228	---	---	2	228
Missouri						
Copper/Lead/Zinc	11	26,249	---	---	11	26,249
Nevada						
Geothermal	27	38,380	---	---	27	38,380
Sand-Gravel	2	554	1	100	3	654
New Mexico						
Gypsum	---	---	1	800	1	800
Hot Water	4	4,220	---	---	4	4,220
Langbeinite	2	3,956	---	---	2	3,956
Potash	21	39,275	---	---	21	39,275
Sand-Gravel	---	---	4	619	4	619
Sodium	4	3,952	---	---	4	3,952
Oklahoma						
Chat	---	---	2	230	2	230
Limestone	---	---	1	18	1	18
Sand-Gravel	---	---	2	77	2	77
Utah						
Geothermal	6	11,558	---	---	6	11,558
Gilsonite	1	240	---	---	1	240
Potash	10	24,700	---	---	10	24,700
Sand-Gravel	---	---	1	40	1	40

Table 41. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1996 (cont.)

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Virginia						
Limestone	1	355	---	---	1	355
Washington						
Granite	---	---	1	10	1	10
Sand-Gravel	---	---	5	131	5	131
Wyoming						
Clay	1	160	---	---	1	160
Sodium	<u>17</u>	<u>32,258</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>32,258</u>
Total	143	231,620	45	17,516	188	249,136

NOTE: Selected leases may represent communitization or unitization agreements.

Table 42. Producing Federal and Indian onshore leases of other minerals as of December 31, 1987-96

	Federal		Indian		Total	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1987	102	177,996	32	17,938	134	195,934
1988	128	210,942	43	19,267	171	230,209
1989	173	336,159	42	14,564	215	350,723
1990	175	338,547	47	12,265	222	350,812
1991	181	348,967	50	16,370	231	365,337
1992	198	358,184	58	18,001	256	376,185
1993	202	363,291	59	21,570	261	384,861
1994	149	232,055	53	17,685	202	249,740
1995	148	232,799	52	19,008	200	251,807
1996	143	231,620	45	17,516	188	249,136

NOTE: Selected leases may represent communitization or unitization agreements.

Table 43. Summary by area of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1996

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alaska	78	319,240	---	---	78	319,240
Atlantic States	53	301,739	---	---	53	301,739
California	83	423,345	---	---	83	423,345
Gulf of Mexico						
Central	4,170	20,633,019	6	19,966	4,176	20,652,985
Eastern	156	898,243	---	---	156	898,243
Western	<u>1,854</u>	<u>10,215,177</u>	---	---	<u>1,854</u>	<u>10,215,177</u>
Total	6,394	32,790,763	6	19,966	6,400	32,810,729

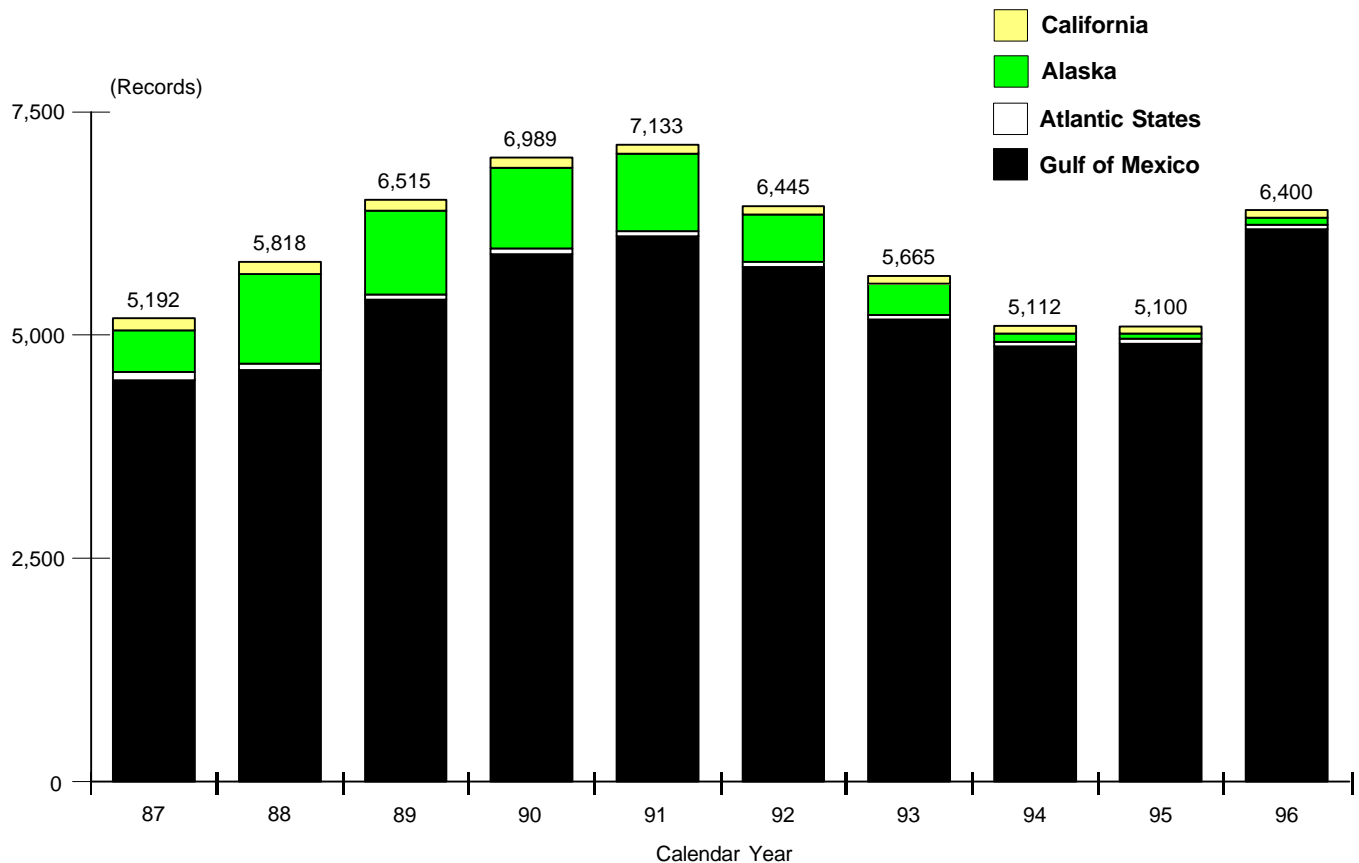
**Figure 47. Oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, and permits on the OCS, 1987-96**

Table 44. Summary of producing and nonproducing oil, gas, and other mineral leases under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on the OCS, as of December 31, 1987-96

	Oil and Gas		Other		Total Offshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1987	5,185	26,079,332	7	11,948	5,192	26,091,280
1988	5,801	29,434,977	17	148,774	5,818	29,583,751
1989	6,498	33,273,059	17	148,774	6,515	33,421,833
1990	6,972	35,733,664	17	148,774	6,989	35,882,438
1991	7,121	36,826,386	12	92,865	7,133	36,919,251
1992	6,435	32,959,376	10	81,119	6,445	33,040,495
1993	5,653	28,882,212	12	84,028	5,665	28,966,240
1994	5,105	25,764,899	7	23,247	5,112	25,788,146
1995	5,095	25,997,641	5	18,454	5,100	26,016,095
1996	6,394	32,790,763	6	19,966	6,400	32,810,729

Table 45. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1996

	Oil and Gas						Total Oil and Gas	
	Public		Acquired		Indian		Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Alabama	32	9,093	159	63,955	---	---	191	73,048
Alaska	292	89,141	1	400	2	2,720	295	92,261
Arizona	47	69,061	7	10,716	15	69,096	69	148,873
Arkansas	153	76,201	395	272,259	---	---	548	348,460
California	575	197,261	22	2,661	---	---	597	199,922
Colorado	4,265	3,326,075	218	81,903	156	525,397	4,639	3,933,375
Florida	18	10,718	45	40,640	---	---	63	51,358
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	5	6,374	---	---	---	---	5	6,374
Illinois	---	---	15	7,043	---	---	15	7,043
Indiana	---	---	4	415	---	---	4	415
Kansas	129	41,728	321	82,006	---	---	450	123,734
Kentucky	---	---	86	43,252	---	---	86	43,252
Louisiana	129	19,518	656	328,001	---	---	785	347,519
Maryland	---	---	6	34,941	---	---	6	34,941
Massachusetts	---	---	1	241	---	---	1	241
Michigan	69	36,447	221	55,879	3	60	293	92,386
Minnesota	---	---	2	280	---	---	2	280
Mississippi	34	2,872	951	366,310	---	---	985	369,182
Missouri	---	---	1	200	---	---	1	200
Montana	2,895	2,635,581	352	275,091	435	101,507	3,682	3,012,179
Nebraska	28	33,709	12	4,058	---	---	40	37,767
Nevada	1,568	2,629,591	---	---	---	---	1,568	2,629,591
New Mexico	8,763	5,194,075	41	15,139	456	574,954	9,260	5,784,168
New York	---	---	5	1,644	---	---	5	1,644
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
North Dakota	503	196,099	736	481,002	39	7,708	1,278	684,809
Ohio	1	50	223	51,614	---	---	224	51,664
Oklahoma	757	84,923	419	200,229	1,830	155,425	3,006	440,577
Oregon	8	4,117	8	24,073	---	---	16	28,190
Pennsylvania	---	---	75	26,728	---	---	75	26,728
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	236	203,551	18	10,764	1	160	255	214,475
Tennessee	---	---	20	33,817	---	---	20	33,817
Texas	---	---	491	338,296	9	4,003	500	342,299
Utah	3,521	3,487,335	29	8,029	776	262,289	4,326	3,757,653
Virginia	---	---	49	57,706	---	---	49	57,706
Washington	5	12,461	2	72	---	---	7	12,533
West Virginia	---	---	270	164,797	---	---	270	164,797
Wisconsin	1	203	6	8,489	---	---	7	8,692
Wyoming	<u>18,590</u>	<u>12,158,729</u>	<u>164</u>	<u>65,721</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>44,168</u>	<u>18,834</u>	<u>12,268,618</u>
Total	42,624	30,524,913	6,031	3,158,371	3,802	1,747,487	52,457	35,430,771

Table 45. Summary by State of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1996 (cont.)

Public		Other Minerals Acquired		Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
5	10,588	1	40	---	---	6	10,628	197	83,676	Alabama
4	5,798	---	---	---	---	4	5,798	299	98,059	Alaska
1	4	---	---	14	97,735	15	97,739	84	246,612	Arizona
---	---	13	13,871	---	---	13	13,871	561	362,331	Arkansas
142	176,892	2	119	6	2,509	150	179,520	747	379,442	California
124	298,483	---	---	1	24	125	298,507	4,764	4,231,882	Colorado
4	882	2	80	---	---	6	962	69	52,320	Florida
---	---	2	359	---	---	2	359	2	359	Georgia
98	51,744	10	5,078	50	7,185	158	64,007	163	70,381	Idaho
---	---	9	3,551	---	---	9	3,551	24	10,594	Illinois
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	415	Indiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	450	123,734	Kansas
5	4,334	---	---	---	---	5	4,334	91	47,586	Kentucky
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	785	347,519	Louisiana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6	34,941	Maryland
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	241	Massachusetts
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	293	92,386	Michigan
2	468	11	13,259	---	---	13	13,727	15	14,007	Minnesota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	985	369,182	Mississippi
---	---	43	43,370	---	---	43	43,370	44	43,570	Missouri
46	102,221	1	53	8	15,196	55	117,470	3,737	3,129,649	Montana
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	40	37,767	Nebraska
182	274,367	---	---	1	560	183	274,927	1,751	2,904,518	Nevada
154	223,720	---	---	9	46,009	163	269,729	9,423	6,053,897	New Mexico
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5	1,644	New York
---	---	1	158	---	---	1	158	1	158	North Carolina
18	29,497	---	---	---	---	18	29,497	1,296	714,306	North Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	224	51,664	Ohio
25	45,773	---	---	12	7,054	37	52,827	3,043	493,404	Oklahoma
84	82,756	---	---	1	10	85	82,766	101	110,956	Oregon
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	75	26,728	Pennsylvania
---	---	2	2,218	---	---	2	2,218	2	2,218	South Carolina
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	255	214,475	South Dakota
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20	33,817	Tennessee
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	500	342,299	Texas
223	404,162	---	---	2	80	225	404,242	4,551	4,161,895	Utah
---	---	2	396	---	---	2	396	51	58,102	Virginia
2	521	---	---	15	2,187	17	2,708	24	15,241	Washington
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	270	164,797	West Virginia
---	---	22	7,921	---	---	22	7,921	29	16,613	Wisconsin
181	395,190	3	3,120	31	1,920	215	400,230	19,049	12,668,848	Wyoming
1,300	2,107,400	124	93,593	150	180,469	1,574	2,381,462	54,031	37,812,233	Total

NOTE: Beginning in 1994, all Federal onshore coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications are listed under public lands. Records from automated systems used to produce tables 45 and 46 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Most Federal onshore coal mining is conducted on public lands. Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications will continue to be listed under Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

Table 46. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1987-96

	Public		Oil and Gas Acquired				Indian		Total Oil and Gas Onshore	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
1987 . . .	78,755	64,606,541	8,813	6,597,216	11,047	3,524,758			98,615	74,728,515
1988 . . .	72,764	60,928,819	8,064	5,946,917	9,696	3,447,994			90,524	70,323,730
1989 . . .	73,266	61,469,693	8,878	6,210,647	9,119	3,587,979			91,263	71,268,319
1990 . . .	70,171	57,750,686	9,016	5,899,476	7,159	2,833,786			86,346	66,483,948
1991 . . .	70,910	54,016,432	8,793	5,272,419	7,125	2,666,711			86,828	61,955,562
1992 . . .	62,305	46,988,872	8,857	4,920,324	7,088	2,283,097			78,250	54,192,293
1993 . . .	50,820	37,662,273	7,730	4,195,106	7,301	2,277,079			65,851	44,134,458
1994 . . .	48,102	35,762,415	6,995	3,716,707	7,443	2,384,998			62,540	41,864,120
1995 . . .	45,474	33,160,024	6,462	3,472,604	7,611	2,434,559			59,547	39,067,187
1996 . . .	42,624	30,524,913	6,031	3,158,371	3,802	1,747,487			52,457	35,430,771

Table 46. Summary of oil, gas, and other mineral leases, licenses, permits, and applications under the supervision of the Department of the Interior on Federal and Indian onshore lands, as of December 31, 1987-96 (cont.)

Public		Other Minerals Acquired		Indian		Total Other Onshore		Total Oil, Gas, and Other Minerals		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	
2,125	3,243,214	245	220,154	275	240,285	2,645	3,703,653	101,260	78,432,168	... 1987
1,953	3,000,797	218	205,157	281	235,135	2,452	3,441,089	92,976	73,764,819	... 1988
1,775	2,647,295	179	174,403	317	454,472	2,271	3,276,170	93,534	74,544,489	... 1989
1,673	2,489,233	177	165,462	280	468,590	2,130	3,123,285	88,476	69,607,233	... 1990
1,562	2,302,414	179	158,322	233	390,915	1,974	2,851,651	88,802	64,807,213	... 1991
1,582	2,359,136	196	200,643	228	388,759	2,006	2,948,538	80,256	57,140,831	... 1992
1,524	2,184,990	168	175,989	206	230,949	1,898	2,591,928	67,749	46,726,386	... 1993
1,428	2,059,618	135	115,239	123	178,884	1,686	2,353,741	64,226	44,217,861	... 1994
1,377	2,166,651	137	100,976	145	181,664	1,659	2,449,291	61,206	41,516,478	... 1995
1,300	2,107,400	124	93,593	150	180,469	1,574	2,381,462	54,031	37,812,233	... 1996

NOTE: Beginning in 1994, all Federal onshore coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications are listed under public lands. Records from automated systems used to produce tables 45 and 46 in this report no longer distinguish Federal onshore coal activity between public and acquired lands. Most Federal onshore coal mining is conducted on public lands. Indian coal leases, licenses, permits, and applications, will continue to be listed under Indian lands. Minerals other than coal will continue to be identified under the appropriate public, acquired, and Indian land category.

SOURCE: Bureau of Land Management and Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior.

Table 47. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms

<u>Oil, Gas, and Sulfur Leases on Federal Offshore Lands</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Flat rates of 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production. Variable rates of 16 2/3% or more in amount or value of production, depending on lease sale. Net profit share rates as specified in lease sale. See Title 30 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 260 - Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$3 to \$5 per acre. Minimum royalty \$3 to \$5 per acre after discovery. Rent \$10 per acre for drainage sales. Minimum royalty \$10 per acre for drainage sales.
Duration of Lease	5 to 10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities. 8 and 10 years in depths of 400 meters or more.
Size of Lease	2,500 to 5,760 acres, or equivalent hectares, unless a larger area is needed for a production unit.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$50,000. Area: depending on development, up to \$3,000,000.
<u>Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: Competitive Leases</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Leases issued from 5-3-45 to 12-22-87: oil 12 1/2% to 25% and gas 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production, depending on production per well per day for the calendar month. Leases issued after 12-22-87: flat rate of 12 1/2% in amount or value of production. See 43 CFR 3103.3 - Royalties, and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$0.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 12-22-87: \$2 per acre. Bonus paid at issuance. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years if extended. See 43 CFR 3103.2 - Rentals, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
Duration of Lease	5 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	Through 12-22-87: 640 acres or less. After 12-22-87: maximum 2,560 acres for lower 49 States and maximum 5,760 acres in Alaska.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

Table 47. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)**Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: Non-Competitive Leases**

Customary Royalty Rate	12 1/2% in amount or value of production. See 43 CFR 3103.3 - Royalties, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Leases issued prior to 9-2-60: \$0.25 to \$1 per acre. Leases issued 9-2-60 through 2-1-77: \$0.50 per acre. Leases issued 2-1-77 through 12-22-87: \$1 to \$2 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. Leases issued after 12-22-87: \$1.50 per acre first 5 years, \$2 per acre subsequent years. See 43 CFR 3103.2 - Rentals, and BLM Manual Part H-3103-1 - Fees, Rentals, and Royalty.
Duration of Lease	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	10,240 acres maximum within 6-mile square, or 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$150,000.

**Oil and Gas Leases on Federal Onshore Lands: National Petroleum Reserve Alaska Leases
Subject to Appropriation Act of 1981**

Customary Royalty Rate	Not set by law—now 16 2/3%.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$3 per acre.
Duration of Lease	10 years or less.
Size of Lease	Up to 60,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Corporate surety: \$100,000.

Oil and Gas Leases on Indian Lands

Customary Royalty Rate	Varies. Generally, new leases provide for 16 2/3% or more in amount or value of production. Leases before 1982 are generally 12 1/2% or 16 2/3% in amount or value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1.25 to \$30 per acre.
Duration of Lease	Primary term is 5 years or less
Size of Lease	Under the Indian Mineral Development Act of 1982, varies for the entire reservation from a fraction of an acre to over 200,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000 depending on acreage. State: \$75,000 Nationwide: \$150,000.

Table 47. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

<u>Coal Leases on Federal Lands: Leases Issued Through August 4, 1976</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	\$0.15 per ton underground and \$0.175 per ton surface mines.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalty payments for the lease year. Minimum royalty: per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Indefinite period with 20-year readjustments.
Size of Lease	Not more than 46,080 acres in one state and not more than 100,000 acres in the United States for one or more leases.
Bonding Requirements	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000 or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months' production royalty.
<u>Coal Leases on Federal Lands: Leases Issued or Readjusted After August 4, 1976</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Readjusted and new leases: 8% of value of production for underground mines and 12 1/2% of value of production for surface mines.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$3 per acre not credited against royalty payments. Lease filing fee: \$250. Transfer fee: \$50.
Duration of Lease	20 years; continued if producing in commercial quantities, subject to readjustment every 10 years.
Size of Lease	No more than 46,080 acres in one state and no more than 100,000 total acres in the United States.
Bonding Requirements	Nonproducing leases: \$5,000 or amount equal to annual rent rounded to \$1,000, whichever is greater. Producing leases: 3 months' production royalty.
<u>Coal Leases on Indian Lands</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies according to lease terms and amendments. Generally 6 1/4% to 12 1/2% of value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies. Average rent \$2 per acre. Advance royalties payable up to \$1 million annually.
Duration of Lease	Varies by lease terms.
Size of Lease	Varies.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$500 to \$2,000 depending on acreage. State: \$75,000 depending on acreage. Nationwide: \$75,000 or determined by the Secretary.

Table 47. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)**Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Asphalt Leases**

Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms, but not less than \$0.25 per ton.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent: year 1, \$0.25 per acre; years 2-5, \$0.50 per acre; beginning year 6, \$1 per acre, credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Geothermal Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	10% to 15% of value of geothermal fluids and not more than 5% of value of any by-product, including commercially demineralized water, unless otherwise provided in Section 1 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre; \$2 per acre in known geothermal resources area. Minimum royalty \$2 per acre.
Duration of Lease	10 years; continued if capable of producing in commercial quantities.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres unless for nonelectric uses.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: \$10,000. State: \$50,000. Nationwide: \$150,000; \$5,000 minimum for protection of surface owner.

Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Gilsonite Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	12 1/2% of value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$0.50 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

Table 47. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)**Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Lead, Zinc, Copper, and Other Hardrock Mineral Leases**

Customary Royalty Rate	5% of value of production (concentrate).
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$1 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Oil Shale Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	Per lease terms.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent \$0.50 per acre. Minimum royalty per lease terms.
Duration of Lease	Per lease terms.
Size of Lease	Per lease terms.
Bonding Requirements	Per lease terms.

Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Potassium, Sodium, or Phosphate Leases

Customary Royalty Rate	Ranges from 2% to 8% of value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent: year 1, \$0.25 per acre; years 2-5, \$0.50 per acre; beginning year 6, \$1 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty: \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	Indefinite, subject to readjustment every 20 years.
Size of Lease	2,560 acres maximum and not less than 640 acres minimum.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: not less than \$5,000. State: \$25,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.

Table 47. General Federal and Indian mineral lease terms (cont.)

<u>Other Mineral Leases on Federal Lands: Sulfur Leases</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	12 1/2% of value of production.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent: \$0.50 per acre credited against royalties. Minimum royalty: \$3 per acre payable in advance beginning year 6, until production commences.
Duration of Lease	20 years, with right of renewal every 10 years thereafter.
Size of Lease	640 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Not less than \$5,000.

<u>Other Mineral Leases on Federal and Indian Lands: Chat, Garnet, Gypsum, Iron Ore, Limestone, Sand and Gravel, and Other Solid Mineral Leases</u>	
Customary Royalty Rate	Varies by commodity and lease terms. Ranges from \$0.50 to \$5 per unit for chat, gypsum, and sand and gravel. Some leases are subject to ad valorem royalty rates.
Annual Rent and Other Fees	Rent varies from \$1 to \$5 per acre. Flat amount of rent or advance royalty due regardless of lease size. Can range from \$2,000 to \$1.2 million annually.
Duration of Lease	Varies by lease from 1 year to 20 years.
Size of Lease	1 acre to 40,000 acres.
Bonding Requirements	Lease: as determined. State: \$15,000. Nationwide: \$75,000.

NOTE: Lease terms may be extended or modified for various reasons as authorized by regulation. A \$10 fee is required to file, transfer, or assign an Indian lease. A comparable fee is required to file, transfer, or assign certain other lease commodities.

Glossary

AFS — Auditing and Financial System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service for collecting and disbursing royalties from producing leases and rents from nonproducing leases on Federal and Indian lands.

Allowance — An allowable deduction from value for royalty purposes.

Allowance Limit Exception Processing — An automated program developed by the Minerals Management Service that employs royalty reports submitted by payors to determine compliance with regulatory allowance limits.

Barrel/bbl — A measure of volume for petroleum products. One barrel is equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons or 0.1589 cubic meters. One cubic meter equals 6.293 barrels.

BIA — Bureau of Indian Affairs. A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior responsible for facilitating the full development of the human and natural resource potential of Indian and Alaskan Native people to manage their own affairs under a trust relationship with the Federal Government.

Bonus — The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease. The payment is made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

British thermal unit/Btu — The amount of energy required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 °F when near 39.2 °F. An average Btu content of fuel is a heat value per unit quantity of fuel, determined from tests of fuel samples.

Bureau of Land Management — A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior that administers public lands and natural resources. Bureau of Land Management programs provide for the protection, orderly development, and use of public lands and resources under principles of multiple use and sustained yield.

Business Information System — A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service. The Business Information System is an enhanced version of the former State and Tribal Support System and is compatible with the post-Business Systems Planning Implementation architecture. The Business Information System provides

States, Indian Tribes, and other Federal agencies with access to Auditing and Financial System data and selected Production Accounting and Auditing System data.

Client/server — A computer system that provides access to information and applications on one or more large computers, or servers, through a client's microcomputer, or workstation. The workstation accesses the server through a local area network.

COE — U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. A major command within the U.S. Department of the Army responsible for planning, designing, building, and operating water resources and other civil works projects in cooperation with Federal agencies, State agencies, and local sponsors. COE further performs real estate services, conducts engineering research and development, furnishes emergency operations support in response to national disasters, and administers an environmental restoration program for the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

COLD — Computer output on laser disk. An automated process that copies mainframe reports to optical storage and allows users to access and manipulate the reports and data online as soon as they are produced.

Competitive leasing — The Federal Government issues leases on Federal onshore lands where there are known mineral deposits, or where inference of probable mineralization may be derived from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding following publication of the offer of the lands for lease. The lease is issued to the highest bidder at a sale by public auction. The Federal Government offers leases of certain Outer Continental Shelf tracts by competitive sealed bid. The bids are received, announced, and recorded and the lease is generally issued to the highest bidder. See **Noncompetitive leasing**.

Cook Inlet Region, Inc. — One of 12 regional corporations established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971 to manage real property and capital assets paid as compensation for the aboriginal land rights of Alaska Natives. The Cook Inlet Region, Inc., maintains land holdings containing significant proven reserves of oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral commodities.

Department — U.S. Department of the Interior. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for the administration of most of the nationally owned public lands and natural resources. The Department is further responsible for American Indian reservation communities and for individuals who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.

DOE — U.S. Department of Energy. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for coordinating a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan. DOE is responsible for long-term research and development of energy technology; marketing Federal power; energy conservation; the nuclear weapons program; and a central energy data collection and analysis program.

Effective date — The date a lease or assignment becomes effective. The effective date for a lease is the first day of the month after the issue date or, upon applicant request, the first day of the month of issuance. The effective date for an assignment is the first day of the month after proper filing of all required documents.

Electronic data interchange — A process designed to exchange information electronically to reduce paper report volume, reduce errors and expedite error correction, and provide a more current database.

Explanation of payment reports — A series of reports produced by the Minerals Management Service, Royalty Management Program, mailed twice each month to Indian Tribes and once each month to States. The reports for Indian allottees are produced and distributed twice each month by the Bureau of Indian Affairs with information supplied by the Royalty Management Program. The reports address the source and nature of mineral revenue disbursements.

Federal Committee — Federal Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. A committee chartered by the Secretary of the Interior with representatives from the Minerals Management Service, States, and industry to develop proposals to improve and simplify the valuation and payment of royalties from natural gas produced from Federal leases.

Federal land — All land and interests in land owned by the Federal Government, including Outer Continental Shelf, public domain, acquired, and military lands.

FERC — Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. An independent agency created through the Department of Energy Organization Act in 1977. FERC regulates the transportation of natural gas in interstate commerce; the transportation of oil by pipeline in interstate commerce; the

transmission and wholesale sales of electricity in interstate commerce; the licensing of private, municipal, and state hydroelectric projects; and provides oversight of related environmental matters.

FOGRMA — Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, 30 U.S.C. 1701 et. seq., (Public Law 97-451), enacted to ensure that royalties from oil and gas produced from Federal and Indian lands and the Outer Continental Shelf are properly collected and accounted for under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

FY — Fiscal year. A period of time used for accounting purposes. The Federal Government recognizes a fiscal year that begins October 1 of one year and ends September 30 of the following year.

Gas plant products — Natural gas liquids and other products such as carbon dioxide and sulfur recovered from processing raw natural gas. Finished natural gas liquids are processed through a fractionation plant. Gas plant products include ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentane, and other finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants. Finished petroleum products include motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and other miscellaneous products.

Geothermal resource — Hot water, steam, by-products, and associated energy extracted from geothermal reservoirs in the Earth's crust. Geothermal resources are used in turbine generators to produce electricity. The resource may also be used to provide process heat for agricultural, industrial, and space heating applications.

IMSC — Indian Minerals Steering Committee. A senior policy forum of officials from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, and Minerals Management Service established by the Department of the Interior to improve the management of Indian minerals.

Indian allotment — An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use. Revenue from mineral production from leases on Indian allotments is paid to the individual Indian allottee. See **Indian allottee**.

Indian allottee — Any Indian who holds title to land or an interest in land subject to Federal restrictions against alienation. See **Indian allotment**.

Indian Committee — Indian Gas Valuation Negotiated Rulemaking Committee. A committee chartered by the Secretary of the Interior with representatives from the Minerals Management Service, the Bureau of Indian

Affairs, Indian mineral owners, and industry. The committee was established to develop proposals that will maximize royalty revenues from natural gas for Indian Tribes and allottees consistent with the Secretary's discretion to establish values. The proposals will further satisfy industry concerns by clarifying and reducing information requirements to compute royalty in an accurate, timely manner.

Lease — A legal document executed between a landowner, as lessor, and a company or individual, as lessee, that conveys the right to exploit the premises for minerals or other products for a specified period of time over a given area.

License — An authority granted by the United States to perform a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

Mcf — Thousand cubic feet.

Mineral — Naturally occurring organic or inorganic substances with characteristics and uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws. Minerals may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral permit — A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Minimum royalty — An annual payment, on a per-acre basis, required to maintain the rights to a lease until production exceeds a minimum value. Once annual production exceeds the minimum value, minimum royalty payments are no longer required in that lease year.

MMS — Minerals Management Service. A Federal agency within the Department of the Interior that administers the Offshore Minerals Management Program and the Royalty Management Program. The Offshore Minerals Management Program is responsible for the Outer Continental Shelf leasing program and for ensuring that exploration and production of the Nation's offshore mineral resources is conducted in a safe manner with concern for the environment. The Royalty Management Program is responsible for the accurate and timely determination, collection, and distribution of royalties from Federal and Indian lands, and bonuses and rents from Federal lands.

Noncompetitive leasing — Leases issued to qualified applicants for land not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. See **Competitive leasing**.

NPR — National Performance Review. An initiative introduced by President Clinton and Vice President Gore to "reinvent" work processes within the Federal Government. The initiative is designed to make Government operate more efficiently at a lower cost.

NPSL — Net profit share lease. An Outer Continental Shelf lease that provides for payment to the United States of a percentage share of the net profits for production of oil and gas from the tract. The percentage share may be fixed in the notice of the lease sale or may be a variable of the bid, depending on the bidding system used for the lease sale.

OCS — Outer Continental Shelf. All submerged lands seaward and outside the area of lands beneath navigable waters. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline 3 nautical miles into the Arctic Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean, and the Gulf of Mexico, excluding the coastal waters off Texas and western Florida. Lands beneath navigable waters are interpreted as extending from the coastline 3 marine leagues into the Gulf of Mexico off Texas and western Florida.

OCSLA — Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953, as amended, 43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq. An act that establishes procedures for U.S. jurisdiction over Outer Continental Shelf lands and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue exploration permits and mineral leases for oil, gas, sulfur, and other mineral resources on those lands. The Secretary is authorized to implement alternative bidding systems, including net profit share leases, to promote development of marginal oil and gas deposits. Significant amendments were enacted into the original law in 1978 and 1985. See **NPSL**.

OIRA — Office of Indian Royalty Assistance. An office within the Minerals Management Service responsible for providing royalty assistance and conducting an outreach program to ensure Royalty Management Program coordination and communication with Indian Tribes and allottees as part of the Secretary of the Interior's trust responsibility to Indian mineral owners.

Operator — The individual, partnership, firm, or corporation having control or management of operations on a leased area or a portion thereof. The operator may be the lessee, designated agent of the lessee, a holder of rights under an approved operation agreement, or an agent of an operating rights holder.

PAAS — Production Accounting and Auditing System. An integrated system of both automated and manual applications operated by the Minerals Management Service to collect production and other operational data, and to ensure that royalties are paid on 100 percent of reported production.

Rent — Periodic payments made by the holder of a lease, during the primary lease term, for the right to use the land or resources for purposes established in the lease.

Report month — The month in which the Minerals Management Service receives production, sales, or royalty reports from operators and lessees.

RIK — Royalty-in-kind. A program operated under the provisions of the Mineral Lands Leasing Act of 1920 and the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953. The Federal Government, as lessor, may take part or all of its oil and gas royalties “in kind” (a volume of the commodity) as opposed to “in value” (money). Under the oil RIK program, the Government sells oil at fair-market value to eligible refiners who do not have access to an adequate supply of crude oil at equitable prices. In addition, the Minerals Management Service conducted a gas RIK pilot program in 1995, entering into contracts to sell selected Gulf of Mexico natural gas by competitive bid to gas marketers. The pilot was designed to reduce the administrative burden for both industry and the Government.

RMP — Royalty Management Program. See **MMS**.

Royalty — Payment, in value (money) or in kind (a volume of the commodity), of a stated proportionate interest in production from mineral deposits by the lessees to the lessor. The royalty rate may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease.

RQS — Royalty Management Program Query System. A computer system application operated by the Minerals Management Service providing online access to historical royalty and reference data through a client/server environment. RQS provides access to standard reports, graphs, customized queries and reports designed by individual clients, and other systems applications.

RSFA — Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Simplification and Fairness Act, 110 Stat. 1700. Public Law 104-185 enacted to amend the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and revise Minerals Management Service procedures in several respects.

Sales value — The proceeds received for the sale of a mineral.

Sales volume — The volume of mineral production measured at the royalty settlement point determined by the Bureau of Land Management for onshore production and the Minerals Management Service for offshore production.

State and Tribal Royalty Audit Committee — An organization of State and Tribal representatives who meet to discuss royalty management and audit issues.

Treasury — U.S. Department of the Treasury. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for the financial resources of the United States. The Treasury is responsible for regulating national banks, determining international economic policy, collecting income taxes and customs duties, reporting Government daily financial transactions, and manufacturing coins and bills for circulation.

USDA — U.S. Department of Agriculture. A Cabinet-level department in the Executive Branch of the Federal Government responsible for improving agricultural production capacity and income through rural development, credit, conservation, and environmental protection programs. The National Forest and National Grassland systems are part of the Department of Agriculture.

WAN — Wide area network. A telecommunications network linking remote sites to enable individuals to communicate and share information more efficiently. The Minerals Management Service WAN links program offices with personnel in the Department of the Interior and Minerals Management Service Headquarters.

Appendix A

Inch-Pound/Metric Conversion

Measurements in this report use English (inch-pound) units. Federal and industry organizations are moving towards International System Units, often referred to as metric units. This appendix provides factors for converting measurements to inch-pound or metric units. To obtain the metric equivalent, multiply the inch-pound unit by the conversion factor. To obtain the inch-pound equivalent, multiply the metric unit by the conversion factor.

To convert from inch-pound unit	Multiply by	To equal metric unit
acre	0.4047	hectare
barrel (42 U.S. gallons)	0.1589	cubic meter
barrel (42 U.S. gallons)	0.136	metric ton
cubic foot	0.0283	cubic meter
gallon	3.785	liter
mile	1.609	kilometer
ton, long (2,240 U.S. lb.)	1.016	metric ton
ton, short (2,000 U.S. lb.)	0.9072	metric ton
 To convert from metric unit	 Multiply by	 To equal inch-pound unit
cubic meter	6.293	barrel (42 U.S. gallons)
cubic meter	35.33	cubic foot
hectare	2.471	acre
kilometer	0.6215	mile
liter	0.2642	gallon
metric ton	7.33	barrels (42 U.S. gallons)
metric ton	0.9843	long ton (2,240 U.S. lb.)
metric ton	1.1023	short ton (2,000 U.S. lb.)

Appendix B

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